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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

THE GREAT AMERICAN FAMILY OF NATIONS

THE EXACT POSITION of Uncle Sam in the family of twenty-one American republics seems to be the point that may produce true family affection or an old-fashioned family jar. If he tries to play the part of a "Dutch uncle," then the latter possibility is predicted; if he acts as the "uncle" who advances loans, good times are seen rosily tinging the horizon. The other twenty members of the family, too, are being sized up by observant American editors. Some are big nephews; some are little nieces; some are "black sheep." But when Secretary Lansing, addressing delegates from all these American republics in Washington, told them that the essential quality of the new Pan-Americanism is "the same feeling which, founded on sympathy and mutual interest, exists among the members of a family," he did not risk a definition of the exact status of each one. These tactful omissions, however, do not lessen, in the opinion of the press, the significance of his earnest exposition and definition of the "Pan-American spirit," following as it does other recent recognitions of the same idea. Thus it will be remembered that at the Pan-American Financial Conference in May, which represented all the American republics except Mexico and Haiti, the wildest enthusiasm was evoked by the slogan "The Americas for Americans." And a month ago President Wilson, in his message to Congress, dwelt with special emphasis upon the new "moral partnership" of the American nations. Now the Secretary of State, welcoming the delegates to the Pan-American Scientific Congress at Washington—a gathering in which Mexico and Haiti are no longer represented by vacant chairs—defines Pan-Americanism as "an expression of the idea of internationalism," and declares that "America has become the guardian of that idea, which will in the end rule the world." "The American family of nations," he suggests, "might well take for its motto that of Dumas' famous musketeers, 'One for all, all for one.'"

The same spirit informs the words of the Chilean Ambassador, Eduardo Suarez, president of the congress, and moves the New York *Evening Post* to declare that "Pan-America" is now something more than a phrase. "The sight of almost all of Europe, most of Africa, and a great part of Asia given over to war, while the Americas from end to end remain undisturbed from without, has the value of an unmistakable object-lesson to each and every independent State on this hemisphere," remarks the New York *Evening Sun*, which adds that it not only "makes all appreciate their community of interests," but "makes more acceptable to the rest the predominance of the United States in power which avails for the security of all." Of certain factors broadly affecting the practicability of Pan-Americanism the San Francisco *Chronicle* says:

"There seems no possibility of a United Europe, owing to the wide diversity of races, languages, interests, and ideals, and the traditional hatreds which are their result.

"On these continents there are but two general racial types, and, except as to Brazil, but two languages spoken. There are no racial antipathies or traditions of hostility and no serious conflicts of national interests. And so far as there have been disagreements they have been among geographical and not racial units and are soon forgotten.

"No one is ever likely to propose political unity, altho if the countries between our southern boundary and the Isthmus of Panama could agree among themselves to unite it would be better for them and for the world.

"But in all things except political union conditions in these countries make for a continental solidarity which is highly desirable and which such congresses as that now assembling do so much to assure."

Mr. Lansing makes it clear that Pan-Americanism neither conflicts with nor supersedes the Monroe Doctrine. "The Monroe policy," he explains, "is a national policy of the United States; Pan-Americanism is an international policy of the Americas." But while "the motives are to an extent different, the ends sought are the same." Therefore Pan-Americanism "is in entire harmony with the Monroe Doctrine," and "both can exist without impairing the force of either." Says Ambassador Suarez, following him:

"Altho representing only one of the republics, I am convinced that I am interpreting the thought and feeling of each and every one of them when I say the Government of the United States to-day completes the erasing with a friendly hand of the last traces of past misunderstandings and erroneous interpretations which had in former times clouded the horizon of America.

"No doubt there had prevailed before now in the atmosphere in American foreign offices uncertainties, misgivings, and suspicions whenever the well-inspired and unquestionably beneficial declaration by President Monroe was brandished in the United States with a view to practical application. There was lacking the precise definition of the meaning and extent of that memorable document, and many of the weaker American nations seemed afraid and apprehensive whenever the news reached them of a possible application of its declarations.

"Thus, the Monroe Doctrine might have been a threat so

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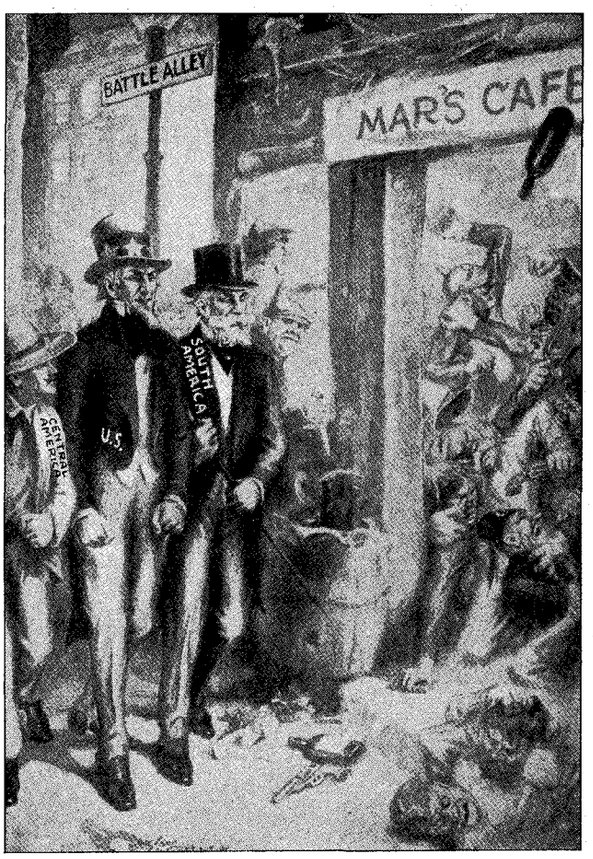
long as it was only a right and an obligation on the part of the United States. Generalized as a derivation from the Pan-American policy supported by all the republics in the continent as a common force and a common defense, it has become a solid tie of union, a guaranty, a bulwark for our democracies."

These are "urbane words, and welcome," remarks the New York *Times*, but it adds a word of warning against carrying this "new American internationalism" too far:

"It is true that the Monroe Doctrine is all that the Ambassador said, but not for the reason he gave. In the words of Secretary Lansing the 'Monroe Doctrine continues unaltered, a national policy of this Republic.' Monroeism is not Pan-Americanism, altho both are good. They are different, and it is as necessary to remind our sister republics of that fact as it has been at times to remind Europe of it. Pan-Americanism is broader than Monroeism. It does not rest upon politics, or policy, of any nation. It rests upon that removal of misunderstandings of which Mr. Suarez spoke, and upon that 'mutual esteem and trust,' that confidence and cooperation, by exhibiting 'integrity of purpose and equity in action' of which Secretary Lansing spoke. There is nothing in the record of the United States which requires alteration for that purpose. Recognition of that fact is the greatest contribution of Latin-American nations to the cause of Pan-Americanism.

"Thus stated there is not likely to be dissent in any quarter, but there is need of caution about pressing the new American internationalism too far. Its prospects will be obscured in proportion that the membership is enlarged or the topics of common action extended. It is a fallacy that the cause of neutrals becomes stronger in proportion that it becomes universal. The concert of Europe is a mockery, because interests conflicted as membership and jurisdiction were extended. As the alliances were broadened compromises became increasingly difficult to reach or to maintain, and the war is the more terrible because of the means taken for its prevention. The strength of the Monroe Doctrine lies in its single guardianship. The adhesion of other republics in form is welcome, but adds nothing to its sanction."



From "Puck," by permission.

ONE AMERICA FOR ALL: ALL AMERICAS FOR ONE.

UNCLE SAM (in the slums of Militarism)—"Gentlemen, while we are going through this, it will be safest if we keep close together."

—Nelson Greene in *Puck*.

The New York *Tribune* also points out that while "it would be well enough to have friends and allies to the south of us if the time came to defend American soil against European or Asiatic aggression," it would be impolitic of us "to depend on a concert of nations, most of them without any developed military strength, to accomplish what the United States has already pledged itself to accomplish out of its own resources and for its own purpose." And the Boston *Transcript* explains that "an insistence upon what we may call the Monroe hegemony does not make our participation in this Pan-American love-feast insincere." As *The Transcript* sees it—

"It is perfectly proper that Chile, Argentina, Brazil, and other peaceable and valid governmental agencies should share in the maintenance of the Doctrine. But that there are limits to the inclusiveness of the idea must be apparent in the merest glance at some of the 'republics' which are ostensibly represented in this scientific conference. We can not think of Haiti or Nicaragua as joining with the United States, Argentina, Chile, and Brazil in 'a common force for a common defense.' Those two countries are already, like Cuba, under our protection for their own and the general safety. If they were not plainly protected by us, and by our own particular assertion of the Monroe Doctrine, they would at this moment be fair prey for any strong foreign Government which came along. Twenty-one 'republics' participate in the Congress at Washington. How many of the twenty-one are fit to share in a 'common force for a common defense'? Not more than six at the outside. Therefore, if there is any insincerity in the assertion of the Pan-American idea, it is not on the part of the United States, which is constantly obliged to rest its defensive action on its own force alone, but on the part of those nations which assume an equal share in the defense when they can not exercise it.

"When the views and intentions exprest on this subject are sifted down to the plain facts of the situation, it becomes apparent that this new and grander Pan-Americanism is a matter of the joint purposes of the strong and orderly republics only. We are on excellent terms with Argentina, Chile, Brazil. We should remain so. Their participation in general movements is very welcome. Behind them appear Peru and Colombia, which are capable of advancing to a condition of culture and public peace approaching that of the 'A. B. C. Powers.' Behind them still may appear, perhaps, the figure of a pacified Mexico, tho that appears very doubtful; and while the prospect lies before us of having to intervene sooner or later in the affairs of the distracted land just to the south of us, we can not join very cordially in the expression of the sentiment of 'a common force for a common defense.' Several of the Central-American republics are a mockery of the name. Venezuela has needed our very direct and especial protection within quite a short time, and may need it again. Ecuador is poisoning the world still with fever and other forms of disease, and will not heed any helpful suggestion from us. Haiti and Santo Domingo have placed the administration of their financial affairs in our hands. Cuba is under the Platt amendment.

"As applied to these weak countries, therefore, Pan-Americanism is a jest. It is earnest enough when applied to the A. B. C. Powers. Let it be understood that while we admit these and perhaps other countries to the common interest and the common defense, we have not yet 'scrapped' the Monroe Doctrine as a 'right and an obligation on the part of the United States.'"

Yet after giving due weight to all these considerations, our editorial observers are convinced that the Pan-American spirit has undergone a great development in the past year. Of the unprecedented cordiality of feeling toward the United States in Latin-American countries the Springfield *Republican* says:

"This is first of all the outcome of the European-War conditions, which have made the independent republics of the Americas more conscious than ever before of their common interests.

"At the same time, President Wilson's bitterly assailed Mexican policy has worked wonders in contributing to the same end by its demonstration that the United States had no desire whatever to despoil a neighboring Latin-American nation when it

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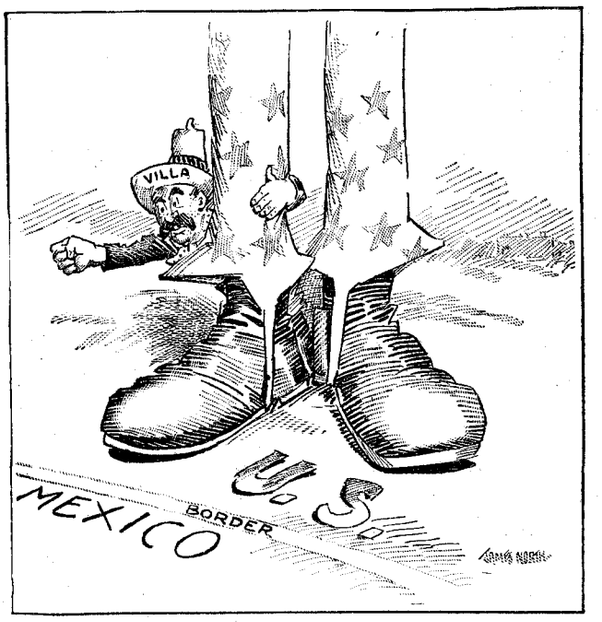
BOTH SATISFIED.
—Hanny in the St. Joseph *News-Press*.



VILLA, THE FELLOW THAT WAS GOING TO WHIP THE UNITED STATES!
—North in the Tacoma *Ledger*.

VILLA'S NEW AMBITIONS.

was prostrate with revolutionary distempers. The A. B. C. Niagara negotiations and the joint Pan-American recognition of the Carranza Government produced a beneficial effect in Latin America concerning the real attitude and ambition of this country that balances all of the blunders in the President's Mexican policy which its critics charge against him.

"Who would now have that effect nullified, and have the old atmosphere of suspicion and fear of 'Yankee aggression' revived throughout this hemisphere?"

Turning again to Secretary Lansing's address, we quote the following paragraphs which amplify his definition of the Pan-American spirit:

"Within recent years there has grown up a feeling that the republics of this hemisphere constitute a group separate and apart from the other nations of the world; a group which is united by common ideals and common aspirations.

"I believe that this feeling is general throughout North and South America, and that year by year it has increased until it has become a potent influence over our political and commercial intercourse. It is the same feeling which, founded on sympathy and mutual interest, exists among the members of a family. It is the tie which draws together the twenty-one republics and makes of them the American Family of Nations. This feeling, vague at first, has become to-day a definite and certain force. We term it the 'Pan-American spirit,' from which springs the international policy of Pan-Americanism.

"When we attempt to analyze Pan-Americanism we find that the essential qualities are those of the family—sympathy, helpfulness, and a sincere desire to see another grow in prosperity; absence of covetousness of another's possessions, absence of jealousy of another's prominence, and, above all, absence of that spirit of intrigue which menaces the domestic peace of a neighbor. Such are the qualities of the family tie among individuals, and such, I believe, are the qualities which compose the tie which unites the American family of nations. . . . . .

"If the sovereignty of a sister republic is menaced from overseas the power of the United States, and, I hope and believe, the united power of the American republics, will constitute a bulwark which will protect the independence and integrity of their neighbor from unjust invasion or aggression. . . . . .

"While we are not actual participants in the momentous struggle which is shattering the ideals toward which civilization was moving and is breaking down those principles on which internationalism is founded, we stand as anxious spectators of this most terrible example of nationalism. Let us hope that it is the final outburst of the cardinal evils of that idea which has for nearly a century spread its baleful influence over the world.

"Pan-Americanism is an expression of the idea of internationalism. America has become the guardian of that idea, which will in the end rule the world."

THE NAVAL-INCREASE PROGRAMS

THE VITAL PART of a campaign to increase the Navy "consists in leading Congress to exercise its reason in making appropriations for war-vessels," observes the Chicago *Daily News*. Meanwhile we behold the Congressman beset by the "preparedness" leaders, the "pacifist" leaders, the political leaders with an eye to the spring conventions and the fall elections, and leading "experts" with their varied "naval lessons of the Great War." When he turns to the constituted authorities for guidance, he finds he is offered a choice of three official naval-increase plans. They are, as the New York *Times's* Washington correspondent summarizes them:

"*First*—That involved in the free and unfettered opinion of the General Board exprest in the report of July 30, in which it recommends a Navy second to none by 1925.

"*Secondly*—That involved in the General Board's report of October 12, on how best to spend $500,000,000 on new naval construction in the next five years.

"*Thirdly*—That involved in the Administration's plan for spending $502,000,000 on the increase of the Navy during the next five years."

No Congress in the last ten years has authorized the precise naval construction recommended by the General Board or the Secretary of the Navy, and the present Congress, as an observant editor remarks, is not likely to be less independent. But Congress has still another guide, a "text-book" in naval policy, the New York *Herald* calls it. This is Secretary Daniels's statement discussing our naval needs in the light of the events of the European War, which was prepared in response to a request of the last Congress. In this he emphasizes the importance of a well-balanced fleet, the need of fast scouts and battle-cruisers, and the supremacy of the dreadnought, and denies the preponderant value of the submarine. Here, says the New Orleans *Picayune* (Dem.), he bombards the "freak-Navy" idea, and the Providence *Journal* calls him "everlastingly right."

Congressmen considering the rival naval programs, or evolving programs of their own, have besides these official figures and recommendations, editorial and other newspaper guidance which is voluble if not valuable. Secretary Daniels's naval program, whose chief points are set forth in the accompanying table, is found deserving of support by many Republican papers, including the Philadelphia *Bulletin* and the Baltimore *American*.

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If the Secretary "and the men who really know something about naval affairs have their way," declares the St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.), "there will be speed, gun-power, and fleet unity. There will be practical and fighting balance in the squadrons turned out by the five-year, half-billion-dollar naval program." Critics of the Administration attack the program on general grounds, either as going too far or as not going far enough. Secretary Daniels's predecessor, George von L. Meyer, has made what the New York *Tribune* calls "two very pertinent criticisms." One is the inadequate increase of personnel recommended, the other is an apparent opposition to the establishment of a General Staff. Secretary Daniels's conversion to preparedness, *The Tribune* remarks, "is only half accomplished."

BUILDING-PROGRAMS FOR 1917

	Navy Board's July Report	*Navy Board's October Report*	*Secretary Daniels's Program*
Battle-cruisers	4	4	2
Dreadnoughts	4	3	2
Scouts	6	4	3
Coast submarines	30	20	25
Fleet submarines	7	2	5
Destroyers	28	10	15
Gunboats	6	0	2
River gunboats	0	2	0
Destroyer-tenders	1	1	0
Fleet submarine-tenders	2	0	0
Fuel-oil ships	4	1	0
Supply-ships	1	0	0
Transports	1	0	0
Hospital-ships	1	1	1
Repair-ships	1	0	0
Ammunition-ships	1	1	0

The three reports call respectively for expenditures for aviation of $5,000,000, $3,000,000, and $2,000,000. For reserve munitions, the Board asks $11,000,000 and the Secretary $8,000,000. The total cost for the year is placed at $265,521,000 in the Board's July report, $199,205,000 in the Board's October report, and $67,003,000 in Secretary Daniels's report.

PROGRAMS FOR SPENDING "$500,000,000 IN FIVE YEARS"

	Navy Board	*Secretary Daniels*
1917	$199,205,000	$95,372,127
1918	71,700,000	110,422,750
1919	84,200,000	96,767,500
1920	128,911,000	95,133,087
1921	15,860,000	104,786,750
Total	$499,876,000	$502,582,214

NOTE.—Secretary Daniels's figures include $48,518,147 to be spent on already authorized construction, 1917 and 1918.

THE CONGRESSMAN'S CHOICE OF NAVAL PROGRAMS.

Congress may adopt either of the two five-year programs, or it may make out the Naval Appropriation Bill on the basis of any one of the three 1917 proposals, with, perhaps, modifications of its own. The Navy Board's July report, if accepted and kept in force as a policy, would mean an expenditure for new construction alone of $1,600,000,000 in six years.

The Secretary's report was sent to Congress before the Christmas holidays, and newspaper readers are familiar with its more important recommendations. His five-year building program and his selection of new fighting units he justified in these words:

"Recently in navy circles the pendulum may be said to have swung away from an overlarge undersea program with emphasis again placed upon the dreadnought. In addition, the need for battle-cruisers seems imperative. The wise policy, approved by the ablest experts and enforced by the lessons of the war across the ocean, is toward a well-proportioned Navy, the units being composed of the types which our fleet would have to meet and overcome in case of war. A continuing program, looking ahead as well as profiting from experience, ought to give us a better proportioned Navy than under the present and past single-year method. The single-year method denied the country the obvious advantage which a well-digested continuous program would insure. It is more costly to build without reference to future years than if a plan is mapped out and adopted for a period long enough to secure the benefit that should come from larger contracts. Experience has taught us that in any year three ships of any type can be built at less cost per ship than if the contract is made for only one in a given year. Wise expenditure of public funds, therefore, as well as increased efficiency, will be promoted by the adoption of a continuing program."

Secretary Daniels asked the Navy General Board, headed by Admiral Dewey, to prepare an ideal five-year program, which was duly submitted in October, but which the Secretary did not decide to accept in detail. The chief difference, as will be seen from a glance at the table on this page, lies in the Board's proposal to do more than half of the work in the first two years. But the Secretary preferred to distribute the work more evenly over the five years—first, because of the congested condition of shipyards; and, secondly, as he states it, "since the maximum rate of expenditure upon the capital ships, which take some years to build in any case, will not be reached immediately, it enables us to concentrate more at first upon submarines and other quickly built craft, so that we will get earlier returns for our expenditure in the shape of completed vessels." To this logic the Seattle *Times* objects. If, it says, "this country will need, as Daniels figures, a total of twenty-seven first-line battle-ships and six battle-cruisers at the expiration of five years, it will need them just as acutely when the present European struggle ends. If there is any merit in the oft-repeated assertion that a fleet of the size mentioned will be an insurance against war, there is no sense in delaying the taking out of the insurance policy." And the New York *Herald* joins in the cry, "Get busy at once."

It is this idea that animates the July report of the General Board. The facts regarding this much-discust report may be sketched briefly as follows: Secretary Daniels included with his annual report to Congress a copy of the General Board's regular report to the Secretary of the Navy, dated November 19. This report does not contain a building program, for the General Board had already, in October, submitted the plan for a five-year program, which was also sent to Congress and which is tabulated on this page. But in July, the General Board had been called upon to give the Department its views as to the future of the Navy and to submit a definite program for increase. In response to this request, the Board reported on July 30 to the effect that "the Navy of the United States should ultimately be equal to the most powerful maintained by any other nation of the world. It should be gradually increased to this point by such a rate of development year by year as may be permitted by the facilities of the country, but the limit above defined should be attained not later than 1925." At the same time the General Board submitted a building program for 1917 only, in its opinion adequate to the requirements of the nation if continued in subsequent years on a similar scale. But this program, which is briefly tabulated on this page, was not sent to Congress by the Secretary, being apparently supplanted in his mind by the five-year programs. It was given to the public only after Administration critics, like Congressman Gardner, and the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), New York *Sun* (Ind.), *Herald* (Ind.), *Tribune* (Rep.), and *Press* (Rep.), and Baltimore *American* (Rep.), had accused the Secretary of deliberately "suppressing" it. Mr. Henry A. Wise Wood gave this action as his reason for withdrawing from the Naval Consulting Board. These critics prefer the Board's program to "Secretary Daniels's incompetent and altogether useless naval plan," believing, in the words of *The Press*, that "if we are not going to have a Navy that can sail out and fight and beat an enemy, then we might as well have no Navy." In recommending an "equal-to-the-most-powerful" policy, the Board, the New York *Herald's* Washington correspondent assumes, is not reckoning on the British Empire as a potential enemy, but is "figuring on attack by a combination of Powers—possibly one on the Atlantic and one on the Pacific."

But this seems "too much of a good thing" to papers like the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) and the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.), and the New York *Journal of Commerce* calls it "preposterous." The New York *World* doubts "if ten votes could be obtained in either branch of Congress for the program recommended by the General Board." We do not need a Navy equal to the largest, nor, in the *World's* opinion, if we did, could we catch up to Britain in a naval-construction race.

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WITHOUT MOVING THE HAT.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

A JUNE WEDDING ANNOUNCED FOR CHICAGO.

—King in the Chicago *Tribune*.

POLITICAL FORECASTS.

THE WAR BOOMING OUR MARINE

THE PHENOMENAL CHANGE in our sea-commerce as a result of the war in Europe makes some observers think of "the glorious ante-bellum days, when American clippers swept the seas of the world and 'carried the broom' in every trade." That the gain in our ship-tonnage has never been equaled and that our shipyards are busy to capacity are the outstanding statements of the annual report of Commissioner of Navigation Eugene Tyler Chamberlain, which evoke in some quarters the enthusiasm just mentioned. There are those of less optimistic temperament who predict that after the war is over all this boom in our mercantile marine will collapse, and the Stars and Stripes will disappear from the seas because the La Follette Seamen's Law leaves American shipping no fighting chance in competition with that of other nations. Our present prosperity is stated in Commissioner Chamberlain's report in part as follows:

"The year's absolute increase in tonnage, 460,741 gross tons, has never been equaled in our history. While the total tonnage has increased, the number of documented vessels has decreased 242, sailing-vessels alone decreasing 593 in number. The decline in the number of vessels with an increase in the total tonnage is a normal result of the development of water-transportation. The size of vessels has been steadily increasing since steel and steam came into general use. In tonnage and value the merchant-shipping under the American flag is surpassed only by that under the British flag, and in tonnage it equals that under any other two foreign flags combined, except the British.

"American shipping registered for the foreign trade, included in the figures above, numbered on June 30, 1915, 2,794 vessels of 1,871,543 gross tons, an increase during the year of 389 vessels and 795,391 gross tons. This increase is three times as great as the increase in registered tonnage during any previous year in our history."

Commissioner Chamberlain contrasts this year of growth with the dark period during 1863 and 1864, when the Confederate cruisers were in operation and 523,064 tons of American shipping were sold to foreigners. The passing of the American Ship Registry Act in August, 1914, made possible the transfer to the American flag of 148 foreign-built vessels of 523,631 gross tons. These transfers however, we read, unlike those of 1863–64, in very few cases involved a change in the actual beneficiary ownership, but only a change in the ownership of record. The ships transferred represent an investment in all of $33,392,756, and nine-tenths of this capital had been invested by Americans long before the outbreak of the war.

Mr. Chamberlain recommends legislation by Congress to prevent the transfer of any of these vessels back to foreign flags after the war is over, and in his report says that "to mention only one matter telling against such transfer, the enormous debt-burdens incurred by belligerent nations must be met by very heavy taxation, and shipping of course will be expected to bear its share." On the contrary, he points out "there is no present reason to look for any material increase in Government taxes on American shipping in the near future," while other advantages we shall have over belligerent and even some of the neutral Powers will readily present themselves. The New York *Journal of Commerce* takes issue with the Commissioner as follows:

"'Congress may see fit,' he says, 'to consider the question whether the transfer of a ship under the American flag to an alien should not be conditioned on the approval of the Secretary of Commerce.' Why should it be? American owners will prefer to have their shipping under the flag of their country if it can be used with the same freedom and advantage. If not, there should be no compulsion about it. The owners should not be compelled to keep up their business at a loss and can not be made to do so for any great length of time. If our laws put no obstacles in their way they will probably be able to compete with foreign shipping and make a fair profit. If not, it will be to the advantage of the trade of the country to let foreigners keep on doing most of the carrying. The less it costs the better it will be for trade. The Commissioner thinks that the foreign vessels will have new burdens after the war which will make the competition easier. That may be, but reducing the burdens on American vessels may also be necessary. A fair chance is the first and greatest requisite."

With the "usual disability to perceive real causes and secondary consequences," remarks the New York *Wall Street Journal*, the members of Congress who supported the "indefensible" La Follette Seamen's Law will now take heart, and it adds:

"But when the war is over the first slump will be in freight-rates. Shipping which has been commandeered for military transport will compete, to say nothing of that of the Teutonic allies now tied up in neutral ports. How long, then, will these vessels now being built, owned, and chartered by American commerce remain under the American flag?

"The answer will not occur to Congress as easily as it does to any business man. The transfer of all this shipping to some other flag in time will be merely a question of the legal proceedings necessary to secure a foreign register. There may, however,

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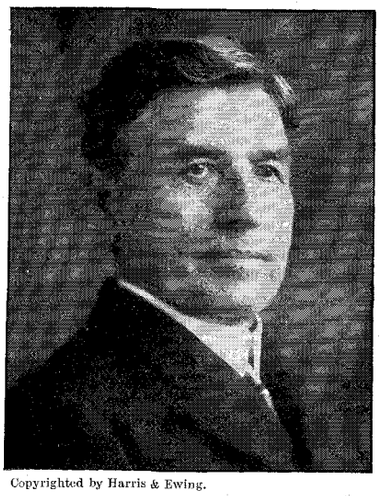

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CONGRESSMAN FRANK BUCHANAN.

THE ONE ALIEN AND TWO PROMINENT AMERICANS ACCUSED IN THE MUNITIONS-PLOT.

be an advantage in this misunderstanding of Congress, if it tends to side-track permanently the dangerous activities to secure a Government-owned merchant marine."

With reference to the great activity in our shipyards, the St. Louis *Republic* notes with pride that we are building the third greatest merchant-fleet in the world, and confesses that it "can not share the pessimism of those gentlemen who see these ships transferring to foreign registry at the close of the war." They are being built as necessary instrumentalities of American commerce, and the uselessness of foreign ships for the carrying trade of America in time of war needs no additional emphasis in the minds of American shippers.

LABOR'S PEACE COUNCIL UNDER FIRE

LABOR AND CAPITAL may well join hands in congratulation over the indictment of eight members of Labor's National Peace Council on the charge of conspiracy to cripple our foreign commerce in arms and munitions, according to some journals. The defendants are accused by the Federal Government, the press inform us, of having conspired to instigate strikes in munitions-factories and at points where such material was being shipped by bribing labor officials and by supplying workmen with reading-matter calculated to induce them to quit their jobs. The accused may prove to be entirely innocent, as they have not yet been brought to trial, but for the good name of labor and the welfare of the members of its organizations, says the New York *Sun*, as well as for the sake of the manufacturers and others whose business has been raided, it is important that any such conspiracy, if it exists, should be broken up and the offenders punished; and the "long-suffering American people have an interest in the matter, too." But some of the men held to be in the pay of German agencies interested in interfering with the manufacture of exports for the Allies ascribe their indictment to "agents of the war-trust." For instance, Representative Frank Buchanan, of Illinois, who is the most conspicuous figure of the eight because of his position, and who was formerly President of Labor's National Peace Council, is quoted by a Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* as saying: "To me this indictment has all the earmarks of a frame-up for the purpose of discrediting me and weakening my influence to prevent a system of militarism being clinched upon this Government, which is the most dangerous proposition that ever confronted the American people." As to the Council, Mr. Buchanan states that it was organized purely for the purpose of "crystallizing a sentiment to prevent this country from becoming involved in the European War and to secure the Government monopoly of the manufacture of munitions of war, as well as to exercise its influence for permanent universal peace and the fellowship of man."

The New York *World* calls attention to the fact that exactly two weeks before the indictment was returned against Mr. Buchanan, he introduced articles in the House to impeach Mr. H. Snowden Marshall, the United States District Attorney who has supervised the investigation of the Labor's National Peace Council, and it asks: "Is it possible that this man will be allowed to remain a member of Congress longer than is required for the House of Representatives . . . to take the necessary proceedings to vindicate the honor of its membership?" From the New York *Times* we cull thumb-nail biographies of the eight members of Labor's National Peace Council who are under indictment of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, where they will be tried. This journal lists them "in what may be termed the order of their importance" as follows:

"Franz von Rintelen, a Captain in the German Navy, who came to the United States in April last to instigate strikes in munitions-plants, and cause American intervention in Mexico. He is a reputed intimate of the Kaiser and Prince Henry of Prussia, and is of that coterie of influential German naval officers who are known in Germany as Grand Admiral von Tirpitz's 'Big Six.' Rintelen is now a prisoner of war in England.

"Representative Frank Buchanan, of the Seventh District of Illinois, first President of Labor's National Peace Council, the organization that United States District Attorney Marshall has said was financed by Rintelen through David Lamar. Buchanan resigned the presidency of the council July 27, a week prior to the hurried departure of Rintelen from the United States. He recently introduced a resolution in Congress calling for the impeachment of District Attorney Marshall. He is a former national head of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union.

"H. Robert Fowler, former Congressman from the Twenty-fourth District of Illinois, chief counsel of Labor's National Peace Council. In the directory of the Sixty-third Congress Fowler described himself as 'a lawyer with a love for personal-injury practise, never taking sides with corporations against labor.'

"Frank S. Monnett, ex-Attorney-General of Ohio, Chairman of the Peace Council's Committee on Resolutions, and former business-associate of Mr. Fowler.

"David Lamar, 'the Wolf of Wall Street.' The Government contends he was Rintelen's right-hand man in the work undertaken to tie up the munitions-plants with strikes. He already stands convicted of having impersonated a Congressman in a Wall-Street transaction.

"Jacob C. Taylor, of East Orange, N. J., Buchanan's suc-

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cessor as President of Labor's National Peace Council, vice-president of a cigar-makers' union.

"HENRY B. MARTIN, the Secretary of Labor's National Peace Council, and a friend of Lamar.

"HERMAN SCHULTEIS, also identified with Labor's National Peace Council, and a friend of Lamar."

The case of the Council is presented in a statement reported in Washington dispatches, which emanates from Mr. Fowler and Messrs. Martin and Schulteis, the latter two being officers of the Antitrust League. "If" any indictment has been found, we are told, it has "either been procured by perjured testimony or corrupt methods amounting to an imposition on the grand jury." Of the two main objects of the organization one was "the preservation of the neutrality" of America in order that our country might escape the horrors of war and act as a powerful instrument for peace abroad, and we read that—

"The other object was to point out to the Administration the gross violations of both Federal and international law which in their consequences tended to disturb the friendly relations of our country with the belligerent countries.

"We sought to enforce the law rather than to violate it, and in no instance has Labor's National Peace Council either directly or indirectly encouraged the violation of any law of the States of the Union, the nation, or between nations. We repeatedly conveyed information of gross irregularities to various branches of the Administration, and requested an opportunity to establish the same by proof, but our requests were denied.

"Any effort on the part of any individual or combination of individuals for the purpose of preventing Labor's National Peace Council from the continuance of its patriotic efforts in the interests of peace at home and abroad or to check such peace-work of the organization will in no way whatever deter any of us.

"And we give notice now that we shall expose any irregularity or corrupt methods used in an effort to destroy the good name and influences of our organization."

As the New York *Evening Post* sees it, there is in this very statement "a hint of an admission of guilt," and it observes:

"Their idea of the Federal and international law was as something against which the Government was committing 'gross violations.' Their object was to point out to the Administration these violations, and 'to enforce the law' as they saw it. No doubt the point of view which sees the manufacture and shipping of munitions as a gross invasion of international law also sees the interruption of this manufacture by the fomenting of strikes and the bribery of employees as a legitimate way of setting our nation right. The Council has apparently spent so much money, and has done so much propagandist work which can be traced, that exposure of its exact degree of criminality ought not to be hard. To enforce a rigid accounting of its activities should especially please organized labor, and the considerable position that three men have held in public life—Representative Buchanan, ex-Representative Fowler, and ex-Attorney-General Monnett, of Ohio—should make their arraignment a reassurance to the country."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE Salvation Army also is conducting a campaign for preparedness.—*Philadelphia North American.*

AUSTRIA Aims to Please U. S.—*Head-line.* But our problem is not overpopulation.—*New York Evening Sun.*

AUSTRIA is plainly eager to preserve our friendship, but she feels differently about our citizens.—*Kansas City Star.*

A LONDON editor lets us know that England will never permit Germany to capture America. Thanks, awfully.—*Galveston News.*

CHINA may not be ready for a republic, but it certainly has one first-class politician, in the person of Yuan Shi Kai.—*Indianapolis Star.*

ISN'T it asking a good deal, demanding that Austria disavow the only naval feat she has accomplished since the war began?—*Kansas City Star.*

DR. WELLINGTON KOO is said to be a great admirer of Mr. Bryan. They should naturally get along well together—Bill and Koo.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

MRS. PANKHURST is heart and soul against the Germans. She knows that militancy would be precious little fun if old von Hindenburg were chief of the London police.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

THE death-ship *Eastland* has been purchased for $46,000 and presented to the Illinois Naval Reserve by "public-spirited citizens." Or are they extremely practical pacifists?—*New York Evening Sun.*

TWO North Carolinians were shot and slashed fatally in endeavoring to decide which was to teach a Sunday-school class. It would be interesting to know what they proposed to teach the class.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

WELL, it takes Christmas to break the Solid South.—*Columbia State.*

THE voyage of the Peace-Ship may go down in history as the greatest sea-fight of the war.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

IN building up our merchant marine one craft that would help some is statesmanship.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

HENRY, after one look at the well-known fjords of Norway, decided he couldn't compete.—*New York Evening Sun.*

PROFESSOR MÜNSTERBERG announces that T. R. is a pro-German, thus proving psychology is an exact science.—*Boston Transcript.*

WHILE Mr. Ford and his peace-party were out of the country, peace gained a big victory. The baseball war is over.—*Kansas City Star.*

VILLA may be an excellent fighter, but he shows poor financial judgment in dropping out during the Chautauqua dull season.—*Washington Post.*

IT is beginning to look as tho it would take more than the support of Herr Münsterberg to kill off the Roosevelt boom.—*Boston Transcript*

VILLA means to go to Argentina and raise cattle.—*News Item.* The bucolic life will be tame after what he has been accustomed to raising.—*New York Evening Sun.*

"EDUCATE soldier for civil life," is the substance of a communication to *The Herald.* The most pressing thing just at present is to educate a few civilians for the soldier's life.—*Chicago Herald.*

SPEAKING of the British failure to take Constantinople by the Gallipoli route, it is to be remembered that some other people have not yet reached Paris, Calais, or Riga, and they started first.—*New York World.*

"ALL EUROPE IS LAUGHING AT US."—NEWS ITEM.

—Bradley in the Chicago *Daily News.*

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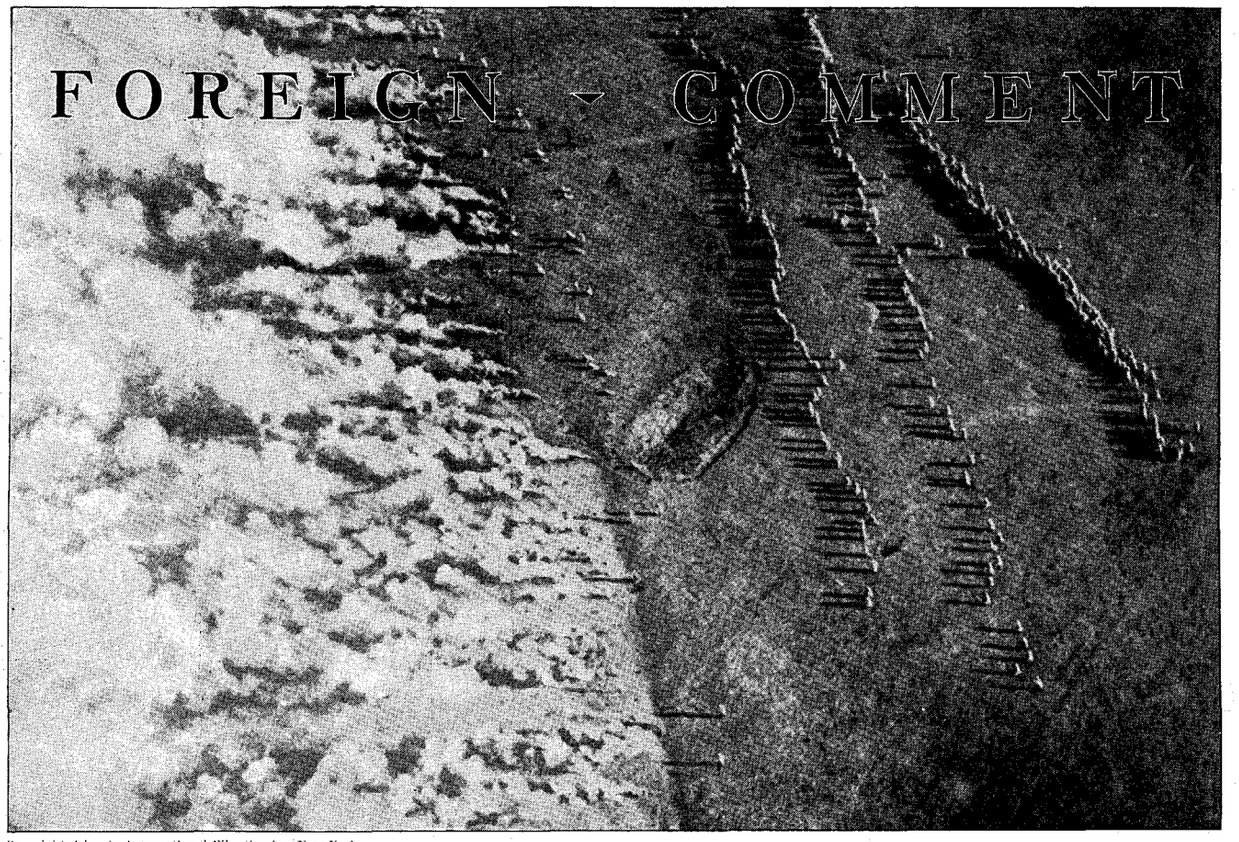
FOREIGN COMMENT



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A REMARKABLE BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF A POISON-GAS ATTACK BY THE GERMANS.

The reader may imagine himself aboard a Russian warplane, scouting over the enemy's lines. The pigmy forms so far below do not seem formidable at first glance, but a closer scrutiny reveals in progress an activity of modern warfare that, when it first appeared, aroused widespread condemnation—the poison-gas attack. Here are the men in control of the deadly fumes, and behind them may be seen German forces massed and in waiting for the signal to follow up and charge through the gas-clouds as soon as the foe is reduced to a proper insensibility.

WILD FINANCE OF THE BELLIGERENTS

SPEEDY BANKRUPTCY and collapse are predicted for their enemies, while a great chorus of self-praise rises from the press of each of the belligerent countries as their financial experts write long articles belauding the dexterity of their finance ministers. In all this welter of words and figures it is more than difficult for the plain man to form any idea of the importance of the financial side of war or to attain any clear conception of the actual cost of hostilities, for, except to that rare phenomenon the mathematical mind, mere strings of figures convey nothing but a vague impression of largeness to which a few extra 000's at the end make no appreciable difference. One thing, however, is clear: during the first few weeks of the war, the belligerents spent the value not only of all the coined money at present in existence, but also of all the money that ever has been coined. So vast are the sums involved that in one loan in one country alone the people subscribed over $2 for every minute that has elapsed since the Crucifixion. This point was made by the Paris *Liberté*, which, commenting on the recent French war-loan, remarks:

"Remember that only 1,007,212,000 minutes have elapsed since the death of Christ. Thus one can obtain an idea of the immensity of the figures, exceeding 14,000,000,000 francs ($2,800,000,000), which testifies to the patriotic generosity of the 'woolen stocking' of France, altho eight Departments, and these among the richest in France, have ceased to contribute."

The *Journal des Débats*, whose financial columns have long enjoyed a singular authority in France, is delighted with the conditions at home, and says of the new loan that "so satisfactory is the result that more could not really be hoped for." In an exhaustive examination of figures this Paris journal compares the status of France and Germany, and says that the financial position of the Central Empires grows more precarious with every week of war, while, thanks to the "Loan of Victory," France is as steady as a rock.

But while it is evident that France is supremely satisfied, a precisely similar state of mind is exhibited by Dr. Helfferich, the German Imperial Minister of Finance, who, in his speech to the Reichstag asking for a further credit of $2,500,000,000, contrasted the condition of England and Germany. He said:

"We are paying almost exclusively to ourselves, while the enemy is paying abroad. Therein lies the guaranty that in the future we shall maintain the advantage.

"It must be added that money is something different and more important with England than with us. The British Empire was largely built up on and maintained by the British money-power. England formed her alliances and waged her wars for the most part with money. In the present war also England hoped to proceed according to this method, but our brave troops forced England to stake not only English money, but English blood.

"The raising of strong armies increased England's war-costs boundlessly and brought English finances to a state which is continually described by British statesmen as extremely serious. With the shaking of the English financial power the foundation of the British Empire is tottering.

"Germany's relation to money is different. She can bear to become poorer, and always remain what she is. We endured the Thirty Years' War and the Napoleonic wars. We were sucked dry, plundered, beaten, cut up, but we always worked our way out and grew together again. But when the British Empire has gone to pieces, it will never rise."

Instead of drawing comfort from this speech, the Berlin mouthpiece of the Social-Democratic party, *Vorwärts*, hastens, with evident relish, to play the part of Jeremiah. The burden of its lamentations is the load of debt that the Fatherland is assuming,

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and it looks forward with gloomy apprehension to the heavy taxation inevitable to pay interest and pensions. After examining all sources of income, it continues:

"Apart from the items of the annual budget, which remain more or less stationary, such as postal revenue, the net imperial income the last year before the war did not attain even $500,000,000. Our after-war debt, therefore, will alone amount to more than double the imperial income. . . . . .

"The time seems to have come for the Government and the Reichstag to answer the question, 'What are things leading to?'"

In England there are also pessimists, but the general tone of the London papers is frankly optimistic on the subject of finance, and only foreign credits seem to worry them. In speaking of this subject *The Westminster Gazette* says

"Germany has one advantage over us, and only one. She is of necessity—a necessity imposed by our fleet—self-contained. She is not importing from abroad, and has not to pay for things bought abroad. She is, therefore, free from the complicated question of foreign exchanges, which requires all our skill, foresight, and ingenuity, if it is to be safely handled. With this exception her finance is on an altogether less secure foundation than ours."

While this advantage of Germany is freely admitted, many English journals contend that, until Germany can submit her paper to the acid test of international exchange, there is no way of knowing its value. As regards the British Empire, *The Westminster Gazette* remarks:

"There is abundant wealth in this country and in the Empire to carry on the war far beyond the exhaustion-point of our enemy, but it needs to be mobilized and organized, and for that we look to the Government."

As in Germany, the Socialistic papers in England are not altogether happy over the financial situation, and the most able Socialistic organ in the United Kingdom, the London *New Statesman*, is exercised in its mind over what it calls the "ratting of the capitalists." It complains that the financial stability of the British Empire is being endangered—to the advantage of the United States—by wealthy capitalists transferring their headquarters from London to New York. After accusing this hated class of cornering drugs, speculating in foodstuffs, and then of the "unspeakable depravity" of secretly trading with the enemy by way of Scandinavia, *The New Statesman* proceeds:

"But the culminating point in this story of capitalist patriotism is reached when we learn that the Government is now quite exercised in its mind about the deliberate 'ratting' of certain native-born British capitalists, not entirely unconnected with politics, who control a very large merchant business yielding an annual income that runs into six figures, and who have sold up their houses and other property in England, abandoned their English domicile, transferred their head office to New York, reduced their London representation to a mere agency making no profits, and, casting from off their feet the dust of the land which has made them wealthy, fled in person (duly provided with Foreign-Office passports) by one of the great passenger-liners that left Liverpool a fortnight ago.

"They go to avoid paying war-taxes, the high income tax, and the excess-profits tax. They do not see why they should yield up to the Exchequer one-half of the great additional income which they have been making out of the war! They see their way to carry on their business from New York nearly as well as from London; they feel themselves, we may suppose, at least as much at home in Fifth Avenue as in Park Lane; and by all the principles of the business-code in which they have been bred it is their right—it is almost their duty—to take every legal advantage that will permit them to double their incomes. This is a true story."

SCOUTING IN THE HIGHER ALTITUDES.

This picture, taken from a German *Aviatik* in France, shows how the view on the opposite page was obtained. While the lower aeroplane is scouting, the one above snaps the picture, obtaining this checker-board map of the French front.

VICTORY BY ARITHMETIC

WHAT NEXT? is the question the Berlin papers are asking as a result of the announcement by the General Staff that the Balkan campaign has terminated. An interesting article in the Berlin *Vorwärts* by Colonel Gädke, the well-known military critic who was for so many years associated with the *Berliner Tageblatt*, suggests that both sides will find it necessary to revert to the ancient custom of a lull in hostilities during the winter. Colonel Gädke writes:

"It is necessary to fill up the gaps in the ranks. Above all, it is necessary to replace the expended ammunition and to accumulate immediately behind the lines new stocks for future battles. In no belligerent country is the industrial activity—even with the help of American industry—so productive as to enable the parties to continue indefinitely such firing as took place in Champagne and Artois in the September and October battles. . . . Financial considerations are also of importance, for the cost runs not only into millions, but tens of millions Their last big attack upon the German positions must have cost the French and English somewhere in the neighborhood of $125,000,000 in shells and explosives.

"On the termination of such fighting a period of economy imposes itself automatically upon the military leaders so that battle-fields are ruled by economic as well as by strategic considerations. Perhaps it will be man-economy that will ultimately determine the end of the war.

"It may be observed here that a substantial advantage for Germany lies in the fact that the number of our captured prisoners is much larger than that of our enemies. In addition, the number of our wounded who recover in our military hospitals and rejoin the Army is very much larger than it is in Russia or even in France. This, with other factors, balances the higher numbers of the populations in enemy countries."

The London *Outlook* has remarked Colonel Gädke's article, and proceeds to say:

"The writer tacitly admits that, temporarily, Germany is exhausted; but he also assumes that the Allies are exhausted too, and implies that the expense of the last Franco-British

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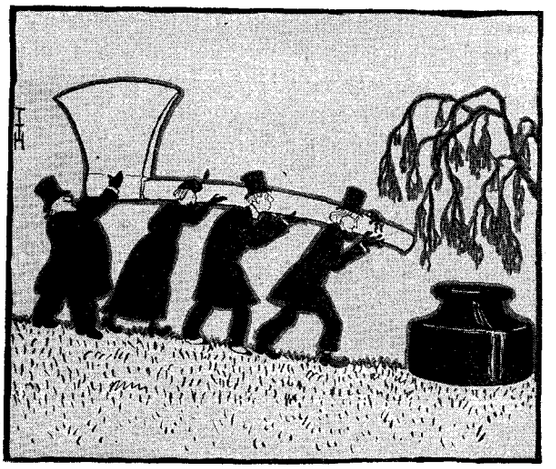

IMPOSSIBLE TASK OF THE PACIFISTS.

They can't bury the war-hatchet in an ink-bottle.

—© *Simplicissimus* (Munich).

HOW LONDON VIEWS MR. FORD.

The tug of peace.

—*Punch* (London).

EUROPE RIDICULES THE PACIFISTS.

attack upon the German position must have left the Allies short of ammunition. As he puts it, none of the belligerent countries is in a position, even with Oriental assistance, to continue such expenditure of ammunition as occurred during the battles of October and September. The writer evidently believes that we have reached the limit of our productive capacity. Mr. Lloyd-George, no doubt, could tell another tale, and, anyway, events will prove whether the German forces will obtain the winter's rest they require."

Count zu Reventlow, writing in the Berlin *Deutsche Tageszeitung*, is very angry with Colonel Gädke and rebukes him for giving the enemy the opportunity of talking about "exhaustion" in Germany. The Count continues:

"In the face of recent developments at the various theaters of war, the threats of our enemies to continue the war to the point of exhaustion are hardly calculated to frighten us. When Germany is represented in France as being bled to death the best answer would be to ask the French Government to produce the full French casualty-lists. Our opinion is that they would reveal to the world an astounding state of affairs."

THE COMING TRADE-WAR

AFTER PEACE—WAR; but it will be an economic war waged by the Allies against the Central Empires. Already the commercial forces in England, France, and Italy are being organized to that end, following the lead of one of the most influential organs in England, the London *Morning Post*, which has been conducting a campaign along these lines for several months past. In the House of Commons, Mr. Runciman, president of the Board of Trade, has told the members that the British Government is taking steps to prevent the reentry of German commercial firms into those areas which have been closed to them since the war began, and he went on to say:

"So far as commerce is concerned, Germany is a beaten nation, and it is for us to see that she does not recover. . . . Nothing in commercial life will start off when the war is over in the same condition as when the war began, and at every turn the *Zollverein* of the Central Powers is bound to conflict with our interests. German trade in South America and the East has received a serious blow, and it is the duty of the Board of Trade to see that our business men reap every advantage."

In Italy a vigorous propaganda is being conducted by the editor of Italy's premier review, Senator Maggiorino Ferraris, who so ably directs the *Nuova Antologia*. Writing to the London *Morning Post* to indorse the views of that organ and promise Italian support, he says:

"It would be folly and suicide for the Allies to assist by means of their own markets in reconstituting the wealth of Germany and Austria-Hungary so as to permit them to prepare future and more terrible aggressions by land and sea. For that very reason we ought to organize ourselves economically at once, while still at war, for the time of peace, so as the better to convince our foes of the loss which they incur by prolonging the war. Your proposal of a tariff against German imports, to be augmented by ½ per cent. for each month of the war, merits therefore the most serious examination.

"But this new economic agreement between the Allies can not, and should not, be limited to tariff-arrangements. It must include credit, banks, railways; postal, telegraphic, and telephonic relations; patents, and all the factors of their industrial lives."

Nowhere has this proposed economic alliance been received with greater enthusiasm than in France, where it has been indorsed by every influential organ in the French capital, while in the provinces the newspapers greet it with significant fervor. For example, Mr. Paul Courcoural, editor of the *Nouvelliste de Bordeaux*, outlines some of the steps he thinks should be taken to secure Germany's economic downfall. Evidently not doubting German defeat for a moment, he writes:

"It is quite possible now to indicate some of the methods that seem essential: absolute refusal of naturalization of all Germans in the conquering countries, for it is common knowledge that these naturalizations were among the most active and fruitful instruments of German competition; refusal to allow the establishment of commercial agencies of the various German States among the Colonies and Protectorates of the Allies; division of the German Empire; the Stock Exchanges of Paris, London, and Petrograd pitilessly closed to the stocks from beyond the Rhine. Above all, the Allies must seize by right of conquest—a right that Germany has abused in principle and in practise, which can, however, be equitably used—certain territories the loss of which will mean to the German provinces a notable decrease in their economic wealth. Other measures will be found equally necessary to suit the internal requirements of the different Allies."

From the great gateway of France on the Mediterranean comes the voice of the Marseilles *Soleil du Midi* insistently urging that—

"The methods that should be adopted by the Allies now are: The reform of their social and economic legislation, the organization of a customs alliance between them, the education of public opinion, and the undertaking of the conquest of the European markets by means of commercial travelers."

So far the German papers have been too much occupied with the war to pay much attention to this new menace, most probably because they consider that the victory of the Central Powers will be so complete that the Allies, in the terms of peace, will be compelled to forego any idea of commercial retaliation.

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THE DESCENT UPON EGYPT

SINGULARLY UNANIMOUS upon the subject of the next great move in the war—the descent upon Egypt—the tone of the German press suggests that this unity of opinion is due to official information. Nor is this confined to Germany alone, for we find the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* and *Fremdenblatt* discussing the invasion of Egypt in no uncertain terms, while, according to the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, the Turkish Minister of War, Enver Pasha, in an address before the Turkish Parliament, stated that the Dardanelles campaign and Balkan uncertainties were responsible for the opinion that "an advance on Egypt was impossible." Now, however, the situation has entirely changed, and since "we have successfully occupied country in the neighborhood of the Suez Canal which was regarded as indispensable for future operations," the Turkish Dictator is of the opinion that "an expedition against Egypt is possible, and it will be crowned with success," for "nothing to-day can resist German and Austrian swords." The Berlin organ of the German military party, the *Kreuzzeitung*, agrees with Enver Pasha, and proceeds to ask a few pertinent questions. It says:

"Another chapter in the world-war ends with the conquest of Servia. What will the next chapter be? Will England go on trying to defend both Egypt and the Balkans—will England's allies, now on the defensive in Macedonia, devote themselves to this task?—or will England have to fight alone with her own forces at the Suez Canal?"

The threatened descent upon Egypt is received in England with very mixed emotions. Some of the London papers show decided apprehension, while others brush aside the suggestion as a mere airy fantasy. Mr. Lovat Fraser, always somewhat of a pessimist, devotes a long article to the subject in the London *Daily Mail*, in which he says:

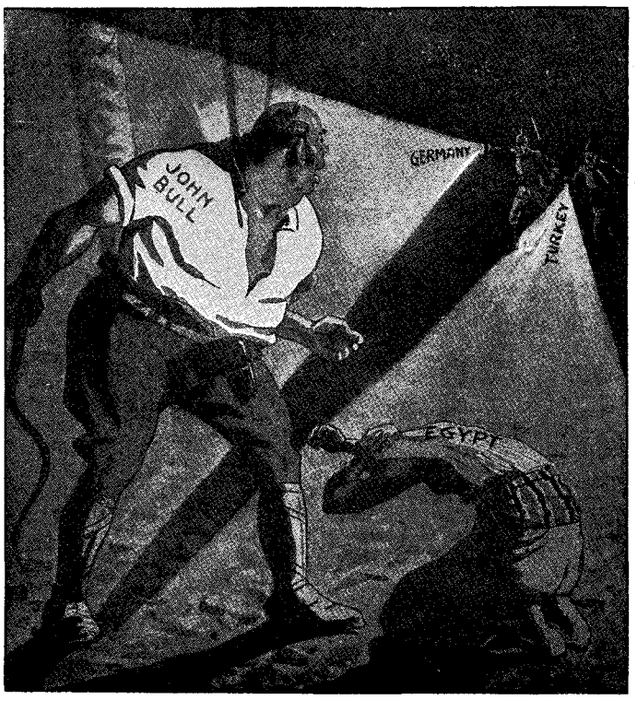
"I have urged again and again in these columns that, *for a naval Power commanding the seas, the key of the East is Cairo, and the keyhole is the Suez Canal.* Egypt and the Canal are for us, and therefore for our allies, far more important than the Balkans, or the Dardanelles, or Constantinople, or Bagdad. I have scoffed at the people who have talked so much and so anxiously about our prestige in the East, of the character and foundations of which they seem to know nothing whatever. Let me tell them that for us, at this juncture, our prestige throughout the East, to its most distant islands, will stand or fall, not by failure or success at the Dardanelles, not by adventures in the Balkans, not by a minor thrust at Bagdad or in Syria, but more than anything else *by our ability to hold the Suez Canal.*

"The Suez Canal is our jugular vein. We must hold it or we are undone. Fail to hold it and to make it impregnable against attack and you will have trouble in India to-morrow, dismay throughout Australasia, and the instant collapse of our prestige in the Far East. Had the war so shaped itself at the outset that we decided not to use the Mediterranean route, the position would have been different. But having held the Canal with ease for sixteen months, we must run no risk of peril there now."

In striking contrast is the view of the London *Outlook*, which declines to be alarmed and becomes slightly abusive to the Germans for venturing to suggest such a course:

"The Germans seem to have Suez on the brain, and believe, or pretend to believe, that in Egypt the Allies are to receive their death-blow. Of course the origin of this cry, 'To Egypt!' which we are told is now heard throughout Germany, is fairly obvious, and the Imperial German Government must be congratulated on the skill with which it gulls its public, and on the incorrigible stupidity of the public it gulls. It is told of Edward III. that on one of his military expeditions to France he decided to land wherever God pleased. It is not of course to be supposed that the German General Staff wages war on quite such casual principles; but, on the other hand, it certainly foretells very freely great and final victories along the line of least resistance. The German armies are temporarily most successful in the Balkans, so Egypt is their temporary goal. Happily the map is becoming exhausted, tho which will be exhausted first—the map or the credulity of the German public—remains to be seen.

"It will be noted that whenever a German refers to Egypt as the key to the East, or as the one vulnerable spot in the British Empire, he ignores the fact, proved in history, that Egypt, even if it could be won, would be the key to nothing but ultimate ruin, unless the invader also won the command of the sea. Indeed the cool way in which all the war-prophets of the Central Empires ignore the British fleet is both instructive and, in a grim way, amusing. As the weeks go by, it is interesting to



THE DELIVERERS OF EGYPT.

GERMANY—"We'll finish you up for good this time, you old slave-driver!" —© *Ulk* (Berlin).

THE VITAL SPOT.

JOHN BULL—"Here is the place where I am vulnerable!" —© *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

GERMAN IDEAS ABOUT EGYPT.

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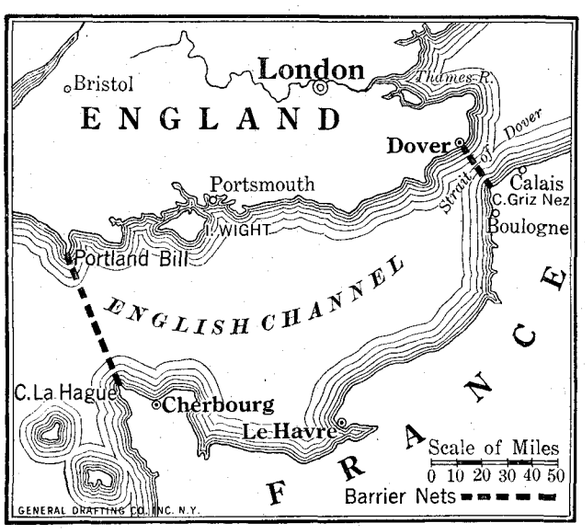
watch how resistant to criticism is the Teutonic theory that by an extension of their line from Bulgaria through Constantinople to the Suez Canal or to Bagdad victory would be assured to the Austro-German-Bulgar-Turkish Alliance; and this apart from the fact that the sea-power of the Allies is utterly ignored. How at a time when their numbers on existing fronts are difficult to maintain, while the numerical strength of their enemies grows visibly, any military people can believe that by extending their line they increase their strength is an inexplicable mystery."

THE SNARE OF THE NETS

THE TERROR OF THE SEA, as the Germans have named their submarines, has been thwarted by the use of nets. In the narrow waters between England and Ireland and in the English Channel ships ply to and fro without a thought or care of the submarines of their enemies. Human ingenuity has closed these narrow seas at either end by huge nets, some of them nearly forty miles long, in which the submarine, submerged and blind, becomes entangled and perishes. Curiously enough, it is from a German paper that we learn in detail of these traps. As the Berlin *Vossische Zeitung* writes:

"A net has been drawn from Dover to the French coast opposite, and another from Portland Bill, near Weymouth, to Cape



WHERE THE ENGLISH CHANNEL IS NETTED.

La Hague. Between these two nets there is a space of over 150 miles, sufficient for all transport-service. Further, a net extends from the Mull of Kintyre in Scotland to Ireland, and another from Carnsore Point in Ireland to St. David's Head in South Wales, in order to protect the Irish Sea.

"To allow the passage of trading vessels and the war-ships of the Allies, these nets have been fitted with gates which can be shut and opened like pontoons. These passages are known only to the British Admiralty and are often changed. Since submarines can descend to 300 feet under water these nets reach to sea-bottom, as the Channel is never deeper than 265 feet.

"The upper edge of the net is fastened to buoys, and both upper and lower edges are anchored so that storms and ebb- and flood-tides can not change the position of the net or damage it in any way. The anchor-chains are also shortened so that the buoys are a few feet below the level of the water, consequently the submarines can not see the nets either above or below the water. If one of them plunges into the net, it becomes entangled and so damaged that it is an easy prey for the enemy."

Altho the English papers are silent on the subject of these nets, yet from time to time stray allusions to them slip by the censor. For example, Mr. Rudyard Kipling, in the London *Daily Telegraph*, describes how a British submarine became entangled in one of these nets, and having extricated herself "by slow working and weaving and wriggling, guided only by guesses at the meaning of each scrape of the net on her blind forehead," rose from the perils of the deep only to be confronted by those of the air in the shape of the bombs of a *Zeppelin*.

CAN TURKEY FEED GERMANY?

ROSY VISIONS rise before the eyes of German editors as they contemplate that vast tract of territory from Bagdad to the North Sea which has come under continuous Teutonic control by the recent victories over Servia. Now, we are assured, all those commodities whose plenteousness was not all that could be recently desired will flow into the Fatherland over those iron roads which stretch away to the East as far as Aleppo, in Syria, and, despite the war, are continually being pushed forward toward Bagdad. Writing in the *Berliner Tageblatt*, Dr. Emil Ludwig is frankly delighted. He says:

"Now that the Servians have been overcome and the Danube finally cleared of Servian mines, goods for Germany can come from Asia Minor to the Danube and then up-stream as far as is necessary. Many important things can be sent from this wealthy Asia Minor more easily, cheaply, and in greater quantity than before, especially wool from the Mæander plain and other parts, not first-class wool, it is true, but still eminently useful for the needs of our campaigns. Then cotton from the Adana district, copper from the Euphrates mines, and opium from the many poppy-fields, for the manufacture of morphia and chloroform."

From the great commercial port of Hamburg comes another appreciation of what the future contains now that the territorial unity of the Central Powers and their allies has been effected. The *Hamburger Fremdenblatt* anticipates the completion of the Bagdad railroad when it writes:

"A single line of rails will stretch from Hamburg to Bagdad, and that road will be free for the passage of German products to Turkey and of Turkish goods to us. A united commercial sphere will stretch from the North Sea to the Persian Gulf and as far as the frontiers of India, and the rich products of Asia Minor—especially grain and cotton—can now find their way to the Central Powers without England's fleet being able to interfere. Moreover, this means the final collapse of the English scheme of cutting off Germany and Austria-Hungary from all the raw products of the world, and it means for us the possibility of continuing this war for an unlimited time without our having to impose upon ourselves the slightest restrictions."

The *Fremdenblatt* considers that the beginning of the end has come, and goes on to refer to the next step in the war, with which we deal in another article. The Hamburg organ continues:

"But there is more than this. The possibility of the transit of the products of our highly developed war-industry will enable Turkey in an increased degree to strike a blow at the heart of England's world-supremacy—against Egypt. Thus the exchange of goods between the members of the new Quadruple Alliance will acquire decisive importance for the result of the world-war. . . . For this reason we can say that the war has entered upon a decisive stage."

While this is all entirely true in theory, says the Essen organ of the Krupps, it is doubtful whether it is altogether easy in practise. The hard-headed *Rheinische-Westphälische Zeitung* then proceeds to remark:

"Whoever knows that the sea-freight to Buenos Aires from Ruhrort on the Rhine is less than the railroad freight-rate from Ruhrort to Berlin will shake his head when he hears that masses of goods are to be thrown to and fro by rail from Asia Minor to Hamburg. The idea that the Balkan and Bagdad railroads can in any way support the burden of our economic life is a fantasy. The German Empire is not situated on the Dardanelles or on the Persian Gulf, but on the North Sea, and it will only be free if the North Sea is free.

"It is not intrinsically and extrinsically possible for us to answer to-day the question of how far British sea-domination can be broken. That can only appear in the course of the war, but we are firmly convinced that our leading men will recognize what is attainable and what is not.

"But the German people must not be deceived by European and Asiatic fantasies into overlooking the fact that our door to the world turns on hinges which are also attached to Great Britain."

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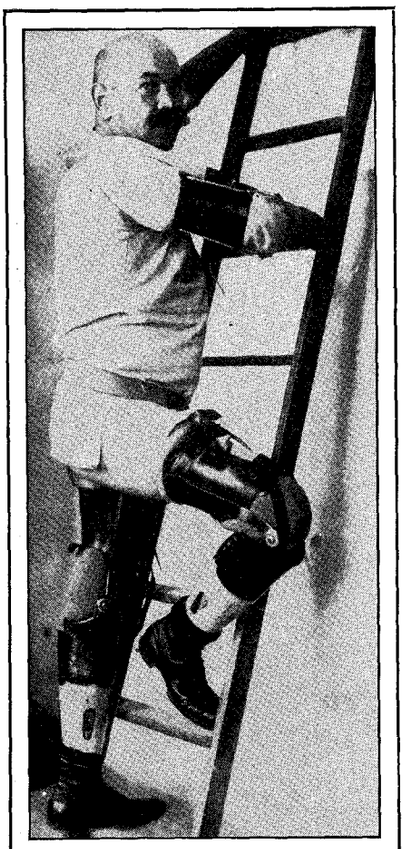
SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

HUMAN SALVAGE

THE MAIMED SOLDIER nowadays is still of some use in the world. Instead of leaving the crippled veteran to bask in the sun and spend his time in telling hero-tales to gaping villagers, we fit him out with new limbs and organs to replace those that he left behind him on the battle-field, and put him to work in whatever employment seems fitted to him. So he is not a total loss; he is "human salvage" — as H. M. Kahler calls him in an article contributed to *Export American Industries* (New York, December). Herein the writer tells what a marvelous piece of mechanism the artificial arm or leg has become. Not only does it look like the real thing but it acts like the real thing. Armless and legless men now use delicate tools, climb ladders, and play on musical instruments. Mr. Kahler reminds us that the vast majority of crippled veterans from the hospitals of Europe are men who have used their muscles more than their minds and who suffer more from physical disability than those who have depended upon their wits. It is not enough to see that these men want for no necessaries; they look to the State not for charity, but for aid in earning their daily bread. He goes on to say, in substance:



HE KNOWS THERE IS ALWAYS ROOM AT THE TOP.

"Already the result of this attitude is remarkably manifest in the endeavor of the State to salvage more than mere life from the wreckage of war. In each of the lands engaged in this Armageddon there is an organized, intelligent, and remarkably effective effort to reequip the halt and the lame and the blind for the struggles of peace, to turn back the disabled soldier of war as a competent soldier of industry. The attitude of the warring States is probably due to a combination of these opposite factors; it is not only just to help the independent cripple to find a new profession to support him in independence, it is exceedingly 'good business' to see to it that the willing malingerer be required to contribute as far as in him lies toward his own support.

"In the State of West Virginia there is a marshy tract of land overgrown with willows of a certain type for which the owner, in times of peace, found an occasional sale to the manufacturers of artificial limbs. So small was the demand that the revenue from this source was next to negligible. According to the press-reports, which may or may not be wholly trustworthy, this man has lately refused the offer of a million dollars for his worthless swamp—so great is the demand for the human repairs in which his willows serve. It is a straw in the wind, this significant little incident.

"All over Europe there are strange new schools in which grown men are slowly learning to use their shattered bodies in useful occupations so that for all their disabilities they may still occupy their places as independent units of the community.

THE ARM IS FALSE, BUT THE NOTES ARE SOUND.

"And it is characteristic of the day in which we live that cold, scientific intelligence has been brought to the solution of this new problem, in place of the unthinking sentimentalism with which it has been considered in the past. Those who are striving to salvage the human wreckage of war today are going about their task as deliberately and scientifically as they would attack a problem in chemistry or in mechanics.

"Thus you will find the farm-laborer being taught to use his artificial hands to guide the plow or manipulate the fork and hoe; you will see metal-workers managing mechanical hands at their former tasks and slowly regaining a degree of proficiency in the familiar processes; you will see men limping about on artificial legs to do the same work they knew when they were sound and strong of limb. It is a miracle of modern efficiency—this deliberate, intelligent process of utilizing the cripple's previous experience in the face of apparently insurmountable obstacles. It is pathetically in contrast to that antithesis of all intelligence and all efficiency which we know as warfare.

"And instead of casting about for some means of preventing a process which takes the strongest and best of our youth away from its useful occupations and sets them to destroying one another by hundreds of thousands at a hideous expense in money as well as blood, we fasten our soft-hearted souls upon the task of teaching a blind carpenter how to handle his saw, an armless farmer how to guide his plow, a legless painter how to climb a ladder. We display an amazing genius at equipping the violinist who has lost his hand with a device which enables him still to wield his bow, but we can not contrive a means of avoiding the process by which he lost his hand in an attempt to destroy some one else.

"It would be deplorable—this skill of ours at mitigating the consequences of our folly—did it not carry with it an indication of a dawning intelligence which must some day carry us to the simpler, easier avoidance of the folly itself. Salvage is always a dreary business. Even when, as in this instance, it is

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noble and unselfish and intelligent, it only serves to emphasize the sadness of the conditions which call it into being. Except for its object-lesson in practical community of interest and action, we should be the better if we had to watch our crippled soldiers starve and freeze. So much the sooner would we open our eyes to the criminal idiocy which made them what they are—the lesson which of all its unlearned truths this half-awake society of ours most needs to learn."

SALVAGE FROM THE BATTLE-FIELD MADE USEFUL ON THE FARM.

The rough farm-work, in which most of the effort is in the trunk-muscles and that of the hands and fingers scarcely more than mechanical, is found to be admirable employment for war-cripples. Here are three, outfitted with false limbs, accomplishing tasks but little behind those of sound men.

WATER-POWER AND THE FARMER

THE NEWS that a Southern water-power company is making nitric acid by extracting nitrogen from the air and has put it on the market at a practicable price will be good tidings for the farmer, to judge from an anonymous book entitled "Looking Squarely at the Water-Power Problem," published by Henry J. Pierce (Seattle). It is the writer's conviction that what he terms "our refusal to develop our wasting water-powers" constitutes "the strangest feature of our national conduct." Our water-powers, he believes, are "idly wasting their energy," because under our present laws we may not confidently invest money in them. This being the case, they are "as useless to us as tho situated on another planet." The author's view of the farmer's interest in water-power development is incidental to his expansion of this view of the subject. He writes:

"Let us consider the farmer. His principal commercial interest is in his crops. He is needing more and more fertilizer. Try as he will, he does not make his fields produce the values that farms do in Great Britain or France, in Germany, Belgium, Holland, Sweden, or Norway. Why is it that the fields of Great Britain produce two and one-half times as much wheat per acre as do those in the United States? Why is it that on an acre of land the Dutch farmer produces twice as much barley, the Belgian farmer twice as much oats, and the German farmer nearly twice as much rye as does the American farmer on his fields? The answer is fertilizer. German experiments have shown that by the addition of 2,075,000 tons of nitrogen to the soil of the Empire, additional crops have been obtained amounting to 63,300,000 tons. Does this suggest anything concerning the cost of living? Let us compare the use of fertilizer in four different countries in 1911:

Country	*Lbs. of Fertilizer Used per Acre of Improved Land*
Belgium	448
Germany	214
Great Britain	152
United States	28

"The foregoing statement does not show up very well for the United States, yet that little 28 pounds per acre meant the consumption of 6,800,970 tons of fertilizer in 1913, for which the farmer paid $170,000,000. In that year, our importation of fertilizer ingredients amounted to $49,622,000. Where are we going to get our fertilizer when we boost our crop-yields up to the level of Great Britain, Germany, and Belgium? Boost we must, for our population is increasing, and it will easily mean an annual consumption of 50,000,000 tons of fertilizer. More detailed information concerning fertilizer and its ingredients and manufacture will be given in a subsequent chapter. The immediate purpose is to emphasize the fact that even under the present limited use of fertilizer, we are unable to produce all that we require and are obliged to make large importations; that there is no need for importing any nitrogen because if Federal water-power laws could be passed which will suitably provide a safe financial basis of investment, all the fertilizer that the country requires and much more for export purposes can be cheaply made by utilizing our water-powers to extract nitrogen from the air. So it is that the farmer is enormously interested in water-power from the fertilizer standpoint, and because this interest has to do with food-production every citizen of the country is likewise affected. . . . . .

"Marvelous new processes involving the use of the electric furnace have been perfected within the past few years. Over 1,200,000 horse-power has been developed in Norway, Sweden, and other European countries for the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen in the form of nitrate of lime, nitrate of soda, and cyanimid, which products are used in the manufacture of fertilizers, explosives, cyanids, and other needful products. There has been positively no development of the kind in this country, because our great water-powers can not be financed under present laws. The United States imported during 1913 nitrogenous products to the value of over $44,000,000. These were composed of Chilean nitrate of soda to the value of $23,000,000, the remainder of manufactured nitrogenous products coming from Germany and other countries. We have long been dependent on Chile for the greater part of our nitrogen, and we have paid the price fixt by an absolute monopoly known as the 'Nitrate Board.' This is a European organization. To manufacture nitrogen from the air in amount equivalent to that imported from Chile in 1913 would require 1,100,000 horse-power. To this extent, then, have we fostered the equivalent of a water-power monopoly over which we can have absolutely no control. It is estimated that the richer deposits of Chilean nitrate of soda will be exhausted within twenty years, and then the world will have to depend upon the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen for its supply. Thus there is opportunity to build up a great nitrogen industry in the United States which would require enormous quantities of electrical energy and which would free the United States from being dependent upon foreign countries for its supply of this tremendously important product. By failing to develop this industry we not only inflict upon ourselves a dependent condition, but we contribute largely to the enrich-

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CINCHONA-GROVE IN JAVA.

One of the sources of the world's supply of quinin. The war has deranged the trade and made our supply problematical.

ment of foreign countries, which, in their wisdom, have fostered and encouraged the nitrogen industry."

In closing his treatment of this part of the subject, the writer calls attention to still another kind of service that electricity generated by water-power may render in fertilizer-production. He says:

"A quantity of phosphoric acid, greater even than that of nitrogen, is used in the manufacture of fertilizers. Fortunately there are enormous deposits of phosphate rock, both in the Southern and Northwestern States. By an electric-furnace process recently perfected, phosphoric acid may be produced through the treatment of phosphate rock more cheaply than by ordinary methods. Here is another great use for hydroelectric power."

A SHORTAGE OF QUININ

FROM ALL QUARTERS come reports that the consumption of quinin is on the increase, while the output has been considerably curtailed. Stocks in the London market are at least a million ounces less than they were at the outbreak of the war. A writer in *The Pharmaceutical Era* (New York) tells us that no foreign-manufactured quinin is coming into this country and that manufacturers are entering into no new contracts. The future in quinin is problematical. This drug, the only specific for malarial diseases known to medicine, is obtained from various plants of the genus cinchona. It formerly all came from the Andes, but Java is now the chief source. To quote and condense:

"The reasons for the shortage of this product at this particular time are not hard to discover. The shipments of cinchona-bark from Java have materially diminished, while the cutting off of the output of the large German factories, which formerly produced some 7,000,000 ounces of quinin annually, as also an increased consumption in quinin in consequence of a shortage of synthetic antipyretics, are examples of the influences which have been operating and have contributed to the present advance.

"While most of the Java bark is sold through Amsterdam, the barks from India, Ceylon, and South America reach the consumer through London. Some idea of the consumption may be gathered from the statistics of imports for the last fiscal year, the amount of quinin sulfate and all alkaloids and salts derived from the bark being 1,829,732 ounces, valued at $452,348. For the same period there were imported 3,944,549 pounds of cinchona and other barks from which quinin may be extracted, valued at $561,106. The world's production of quinin is probably not far from 17,000,000 ounces, of which Germany is the largest manufacturer."

About two years ago, we are told, the European manufacturers agreed to buy from the growers a specified quantity of quinin yearly, but since the outbreak of the war they have been unable to live up to their bargain on account of many circumstances, such as the impossibility of transmitting samples and bark, the prohibition of exportation of quinin from Germany, the impossibility of obtaining the required chemicals in some countries, and the impossibility of selling quinin except for immediate use.

FEAR AS A DISEASE-PRODUCER

THE ENDLESS CHAIN of cause and effect in which fear and disease are the alternate links is interestingly discust in the department of editorial comment in *American Medicine* (New York). Fear—"one of the basic instincts of animal life"—has been only subordinated, not abolished, by civilization. It is still "a constant detail of life," the writer tells us; and fortunately so, since it drives us to acts of self-protection that save our lives. Did not dread keep the burned child from the fire, we should be a singed race, like the moths. And most of all do we owe our lives to our fear of disease, in which is rooted all our modern "knowledge of hygiene and prophylaxis and probably many of our ideas of treatment." But not only does the fear inspired by disease tend to curative acts and thus curb itself, but it may also produce disease in its turn, and so end in the chain of evils noted above. The influence of fear upon health is not discust in the text-books, nor is it considered in the management of the sick, except in the most cursory manner; but the writer asserts that few mental states add more to the burden of the physician, or make his problems more difficult. He goes on:

"That fear is a potent factor in producing abnormal conditions, or at least in accentuating the baneful effects of disease,

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is a fact established beyond controversy; and yet in spite of its harmful tendencies, fear in some respects is a beneficent force, beneficent in that had we not been possest of fear, self-preservation would not be the moving impulse it ever has been and is to-day in our life; without fear the human race would probably have perished. Courage and fear are antithetical; courage incites to extinction, fear to self-preservation. We believe courage rarely if ever exists without fear; such a mental condition, alone and unchecked by the caution naturally engendered by fear, would have prevented the survival of mankind as well as all other forms of animal life.

"A morbid fear of disease contributes largely to an unbalanced mentality; it disarranges the bodily functions, to be later followed by organic dissolution. 'The psychopathic believes himself afflicted with some incurable physical malady, such as cardiac trouble or tuberculosis; the psychoneurotic, that he is on the verge of insanity.' Sidis writes that the main source of psychopathic diseases is the instinct of fear with its baneful manifestations of anxiety, anguish, and worry. Darwin writes that 'if we expect to suffer we are anxious.' James regards 'anxiety as morbid fear.' Bain, the 'anxious condition of mind a sort of diffused terror.' In other words, concludes Sidis, 'anxiety is nothing else but the working of the instinct of fear. Religious, social, and moral lapses and superstitions associated with apprehension of threatening impending evil, based on the fear-instinct, form the germs of psychopathic affections.'"

LATEST AERIAL MAIL-ROUTE.

Death from fear is very rare, but the writer narrates an interesting, altho painful, incident in the experience of a noted New York surgeon—the late Dr. Robert H. M. Dawbarn:

"Some fifteen years since, a patient, a young and apparently vigorous and sound man, was referred to me at one of our city hospitals for operation in a perfectly simple case of hemorrhoids. Due preparations for the procedure were made, and he was left in a private room to wait his turn in the number of cases detailed for that morning's routine work. The case, however, did not come to operation; in fact, not even to anesthesia.

"As the nurses passed the door of his room during our work on cases which were scheduled to precede his, he would call each into his room and inquire with increasing earnestness and obvious expression of anxiety whether in their opinion the approaching operation might not endanger his life. Finally a nurse reported to us that in spite of their efforts to reassure the patient that the operation was absolutely a safe one, he had grown almost incoherent with fear or fright; she thought that I had better see him. I had been scrubbing up in an adjacent room, but went to him at once and found him at that moment dead. Careful attempts at resuscitation were at once instituted and persisted in, but without avail.

"It developed that the young man carried several life-insurance policies. Because of the anomalous condition as to the diagnosis of cause of death, representatives of these companies were at the autopsy, which was thoroughly and properly made in our presence by a careful specialist. Not a gross lesion was found. The final diagnosis was 'death from fear.'"

AERIAL MAIL-ROUTES—The work of mapping and planning two aeroplane mail-routes, of sixty miles each, has just been computed for the Post-office Department by Albert Bond Lambert, of St. Louis, governor of the Aero Club of America. Says *The Aerial Age Weekly* (New York, November 29):

"One of these routes lies wholly in Missouri, and the other takes in a part of Missouri and a part of Illinois. The interstate route will start at Peruque, Mo., cross the Mississippi River to Golden Eagle and Brussells, Ill., detour westward to Beechville on the Illinois shore, and thence back to Peruque. The Missouri route will cross a country without railways. . . . The establishment of aerial routes is designed for the double purpose of giving efficient mail service in districts where natural barriers isolate communities that by air-lines are located in close proximity to one another, and of keeping in the service of the Government a body of experienced and equipped aviators ready for service without any sort of delay. In this way 200 or 300 aviators can be held in reserve, the plan being to have these aerial mail-carriers enlisted in the Aviation Reserve Corps."

WHAT ARE THE D. T.'S?

THAT DELIRIUM TREMENS is the direct result of overindulgence in alcohol is well understood. But how does such overindulgence act? And why should some hard drinkers never "see snakes," while other and much milder victims visualize them to such a degree that loss of life follows? According to an editorial writer in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, December 11), these are still mysteries. "Theories of delirium tremens are not wanting; but they are so many as to indicate that the truth is yet undiscovered in its completeness. There appears to be an interesting, tho disquieting, reason for revival of research in the subject just now. The writer tells us that since the Harrison Narcotic Law went into effect, many drug-habitués, having exhausted their supply and failing to obtain more, have turned to alcohol as a substitute. In some who had been drinking for years the sudden and marked increase in the amount of liquor consumed has led to the frequent occurrence of delirium tremens. After noting that "chronic alcoholic poisoning produces well-known changes in the central and peripheral nervous system," he adds, in substance:

"As yet, however, no changes have been found in the brain which explain why a man who has been drinking for years suddenly develops a delirium which runs a definite course of from three to five days or even longer.

"It has been thought that delirium tremens is an acute infection occurring in chronic alcoholics. Nevertheless, many cases run their entire course without fever, and Nonne found blood-cultures negative in fifteen consecutive cases examined by him. Döllken believes that continued drinking of alcohol results in the production of a poisonous substance in the brain itself, and that an accumulation or concentration of this substance produces delirium tremens. Jacobson explains the delirium as an autointoxication, the toxin arising from the pneumococcus gaining entrance through the liver, the kidney, or the intestinal tract, and acting on a brain which has been poisoned over a long period of time by alcohol. The view of Hertz differs from this in that the supposed poison which precipitates the delirium comes from an insufficiency on the part of the kidney. According to Bonhoeffer, chronic alteration in the intestinal tract is responsible for the elaboration of poison which is normally excreted through the lungs. Wagner von Jauregg believes that the liver, rather than the lungs, is the organ which fails to eliminate the poison, and he thinks that this failure is due to the changes occurring in the liver in chronic alcoholism. Kauffmann has asserted that this poison is a carbon-derivative acting on a medulla altered as a result of chronic alcoholism. He believes that the delirium will persist until the production of this carbon-derivative stops."

All of these theories presuppose a poisoned central nervous system. It has been objected, however, that many chronic drinkers never suffer delirium. It has been suggested that different poisons may result from excessive drink and that only one of these may cause delirium tremens. There are, however, still other theories:

"The possibility that delirium is due to an increase in the pressure and amount of the spinal fluid has recently been considered. Jauregg, of Vienna, assumes that the body of chronic alcoholics protects itself by the production of an antialcohol which is of the nature of an antitoxin. When a hard drinker suddenly stops taking alcohol, this antialcoholic substance, having no alcohol to which to affix itself, acts on the body in such a manner as to produce delirium tremens. Hare maintains that the development of delirium is due to a sudden fall in the amount of alcohol circulating in the blood of alcoholics. His evidence is drawn from a study of seventy-five cases, in nearly all of which there was a great reduction in the amount of alcohol absorbed prior to the onset of delirium.

"Numerous objections have been raised to each of these theories. The views concerning poisons and autointoxications have been vigorously attacked because there is as yet no definite

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proof that a poison is elaborated. There are already adversaries to the recent notions concerning an increased pressure of the spinal fluid and the fall of alcohol in the circulating blood, all of which indicates that much work remains to be done before the final answer to the problem is reached."

DREAMS AND CARTOONS

HE WHO DREAMS A DREAM and he who draws a cartoon are doing things on much the same plan—they are representing thoughts by symbols. A political opponent becomes an animal; a nation is shown as a tree. The ancient interpreters of dreams knew this well, and when Joseph dreamed that the sun and the moon and the "eleven stars" made obeisance to him his family had no doubt that under these symbols were represented his parents and brethren; precisely as when we see in a cartoon a large elephant labeled "G. O. P.," we suspect strongly that it symbolizes a political party. This ancient interpretation of dreams has been modernized by Dr. Freud and his school, who assert in addition that a dream always symbolizes an unfulfilled wish. Joseph's brethren, too, were Freudians in that early day; for they saw in that symbolized obeisance to their brother an unfulfilled wish of his, and they took action accordingly. An exponent of Freud's doctrine, Dr. H. W. Frink, of New York, instructor in clinical neurology in Cornell Medical College, dwells on this similarity of dreams and cartoons in an article contributed to *The Interstate Medical Journal* (St. Louis, December), entitled "Dreams and Neurosis." He says:

A CARTOON, WITHOUT ITS FAMILIAR TAGS AND LABELS, OFTEN RESEMBLES A FANTASTIC DREAM.

Mars in a worried mood at a corner lamp-post, holding a watch and a bouquet, is no wilder than an ordinary nightmare, and by much the same process may both be unraveled and interpreted.

"Never in this world do we get everything we want. Reality always falls far short of being quite satisfactory. Even under the best circumstances we have a great many wishes that are unfulfilled and must indefinitely remain so. It is fortunate, then, that we do not have to depend wholly upon reality to satisfy our longings. Imagination comes to our aid and gives us what reality withholds. In our day-dreams we see ourselves achieving the impossible, conquering the unconquerable, attaining the unattainable. The poor man is rich, the blind man sees, and the rejected lover basks in the smiles of his inamorata. In short, there is no wish so absurd, no longing so unreasonable, that imagination is unable to fulfil it.

"The tendency to satisfy with pictures of the imagination the desires that reality leaves ungratified—a tendency that plays an enormous rôle in the daily life even of the most prosaic—does not become inoperative as soon as we fall asleep. Cravings and wishes persist from the day and, if intense enough, serve to disturb our slumber. Then in our sleep, just as in our waking moments, we call imagination to our aid and attempt to still and satisfy these longings by means of fantasy, so that upon awaking we say that we have dreamed.

"In short, the night-dream and the day-dream are wholly analogous. Either may be described as the imaginary fulfilment of a wish. The truth of this statement is not, however, self-evident. That the day-dream is nothing but a fantasied wish-fulfilment is perfectly obvious. But that the night-dream invariably fulfils a wish seems, at first thought, impossible. For instance, over 50 per cent. of dreams seem to the dreamer distinctly disagreeable, while many others, tho not positively unpleasant, nevertheless apparently fail to represent anything for which a sane person might be supposed to wish.

"Yet the apparent unlikeness between the night-dream and the day-dream is due not to any lapse of the principle of wish-fulfilment, but mainly to a difference in the way the desired things are represented. In the day-dream the representation is direct; the thing or occurrence that is desired is pictured as actual and present, without any ambiguity or vagueness. But in the night-dream the representation is indirect. The desired things, instead of being pictured in their true form, are represented by implications, by symbols, by allegorical figures, and by associated ideas. Thus, tho the day-dream may be taken at its face-value, the meaning of the night-dream is not to be found on the surface. The night-dream, like a rebus or allegory, has to be interpreted if we would know its meaning. Only in this way can we learn what wish it fulfils. . . . . .

"But in order to make perfectly clear the difference between direct and indirect representation, let me give an example of the latter. You see here a picture of a man, who, judging from the armor he wears, would seem to belong to the time of Julius Cæsar. Nevertheless, he stands near a very modern lamp-post on a curb of what one would suppose to be Spring Street. He holds in one hand a watch of remarkable size and in the other a bouquet composed of flowers and bayonets. The picture, in short, gives the same impression of absurdity as do most of our dreams, and, like a dream, it would tempt one who saw it for the first time to say that it had neither sense nor meaning.

"But tho this picture may seem as absurd as our dreams, it comes not from a dream but from a newspaper. It is a cartoon with the title 'This Is the Place, but Where's the Girl?' and it appeared in a recent issue of the New York *Times*. It expresses a thought in much the same way that thoughts are exprest in dreams—namely, by indirect representation. Hence the picture, like a dream, has to be interpreted before we can learn its meaning.

"The artist was obliging enough to label his symbols. In the original of this picture the sheet of paper which lies upon the sidewalk in front of the man was inscribed with the words 'Italy to go to war in the spring,' and the tag attached to the bouquet which the man carries bore the words 'For Miss Italy.' By the aid of these hints the picture is very readily interpreted. Evidently the thought it expresses is something like this: 'Italy, like a fickle girl, has failed to join in the war at the time expected.' But notice the indirect representation. The artist has used as symbols a man, a bouquet, and a lamp-post to express a thought about something entirely different—namely, the attitude of a country toward expectant militarism.

"Now, this is exactly the method of representation that is used in dreams. There is this one difference, however. The symbols used in the dream are not labeled as the artist has labeled the symbols in the picture. The dream is like the picture as I have displayed it—that is, without the printed words which appeared in the original. Hence, in interpreting a dream we ordinarily have to get the dreamer to label his symbols after the dream is finished. This labeling of dream-symbols is accomplished by obtaining from the dreamer the ideas he associates with the different elements of the dream. That is, we ask him to fix his mind upon each part of the dream in turn and to relate, without exerting any critique, all his incoming thoughts. The associations thus obtained correspond to the words which the artist printed in the original of the picture and give the key to the interpretation of the dream in the same way that the words give the interpretation of the picture. They reveal the hidden portion of the dream."

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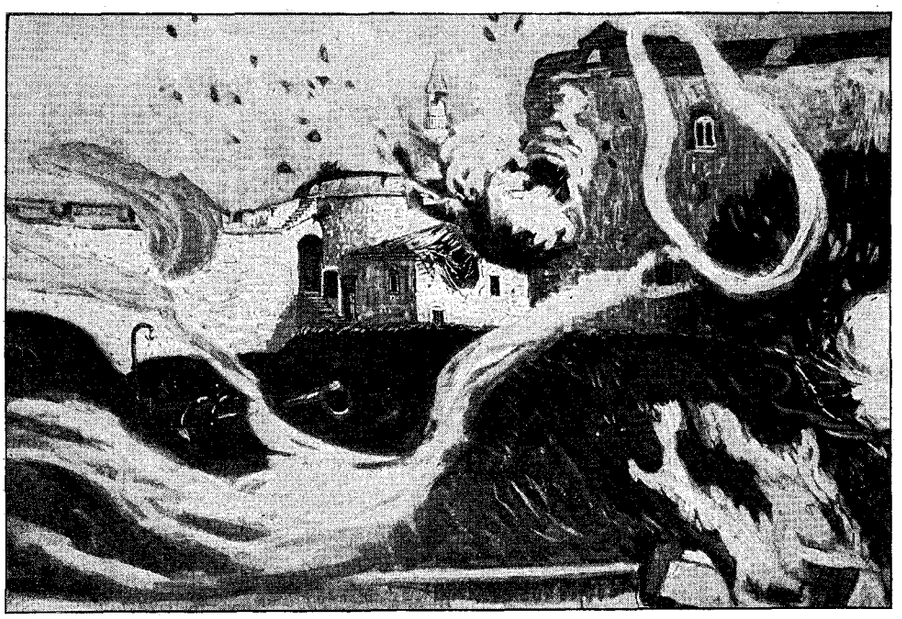
LETTERS - AND - ART

GERMANY'S WAR-PICTURES

WHAT DANGERS the artists undergo in order to give us faithful pictures of the battle-line may be only faintly appreciated. The London *Graphic* recently pictured an English artist perched on the top of the first line of trenches, and, with only slender cover, making panoramic sketches of the enemies' lines. The Germans and French have been equally assiduous in collecting veracious records. We recently exhibited some specimens of the French illustrators' work, and now turn to the German, an especial occasion being offered by the record of an exhibition held in Brussels of drawings made for the *Illustrirte Zeitung* (Leipzig). The collection was first shown in Berlin and met there with great success, being visited on many days by crowds numbering not less than 3,000. The publisher then conceived "the happy idea of showing the officers and men in the enemy's country how greatly the German artists had been stimulated to artistic creation by the powerful deeds of the German soldiers." The idea being received most favorably by the "General Government of Belgium and his Excellency Baron von Bissing in particular," the exhibition was quartered in the "Soldiers' Home," at Brussels, "which was admirably fitted for the purpose by reason of its original function as a *Künstlerhaus*." The exhibit, which was opened under the patronage of the Government, was visited on its opening by 6,000 soldiers, and the subsequent attendance was usually about 2,000 per day. The Leipzig journal declares:

"Both officers and men were rejoiced to have the opportunity to behold in a definite artistic frame what had been achieved by their comrades in the other seats of war—in the East, at the Dardanelles, and on the high seas. . . . The technical artistic qualities of the originals created for reproduction in a great illustrated periodical must have received special attention, also, from a great part of the visitors, and finally many must have remarked that in spite of the striking development of the technique of reproduction so many delicacies and individualities of the artist may be lost, and that there is a sort of sensational charm in allowing the artist to speak to one directly through his art.

"The exhibition comprised about 500 originals. Officers and men often lingered by the hour in the exhibition-rooms and displayed an interest not only in the works of the foremost German artists, but also have warmed to the creations of those participants in the war who as young talents in the field, so to say, first discovered their artistic gifts under the impact of forceful events. The interest inspired often attained its highest point through the recognition by the soldiers of the faithful portrayal of scenes or military conditions; sometimes, too, one or another perceived himself drawn to the life."



From the "Illustrirte Zeitung," Leipzig.

WAR TREATED BY MODERN ART-METHODS.

A Dardanelles fort in engagement with the Allied fleet on March 18, 1915.

A circumstance which is said to have contributed to the success of the exhibition is the use of the Soldiers' Home as a center for the great "Military Casino" when the men gather for refreshment and entertainment at moderate cost. Sometimes whole companies just from the front visited the exhibit. The article in the *Illustrirte Zeitung* from which we quote closes thus:

"Finally the exhibition may have had a secondary effect not to be underestimated: Tho for obvious reasons very few Belgians may have visited the exhibition, yet it may serve the purpose of carrying into these circles an idea of the effective contrast therein offered to the often unfaithful art of the French and English illustrators—and this not only in military, but in artistic aspects."

RAGTIME WRANGLING

IF A REAL AMERICAN MUSIC is to be produced it will not be through ragtime, but in spite of it. This is the opinion of Dr. Carl Muck, of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, who doesn't deal very gently (in *The Craftsman*) with the present trend of our popular music. He doesn't in the least "believe in popular music," and will not admit that there is such a thing as "good popular music." "What you call here ragtime is poison," he declares. "It poisons the very source of your musical growth, for it poisons the taste of the young." This would perhaps in an earlier day be the death-blow to popular support of ragtime, for then the influence of authority was more immediately felt. But young America is more independent in his views at present, and declines to bow to foreign dictators. Mr. Hiram K. Moderwell rebuts this declaration of Dr. Muck, and is not at all dismayed because ragtime has not yet received "the clammy hand of fellowship from composers and critics." In *The New Republic* Mr. Moderwell retorts on the critics who have been unsparing of "the one original and indigenous type of music of the American people, . . . the one type of American popular music that has persisted and undergone constant evolution." He writes:

"I can't help feeling that a person who doesn't open his heart to ragtime somehow isn't human. Nine out of ten musicians,

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if caught unawares, will like this music until they remember that they shouldn't. What does this mean? Does it mean that ragtime is 'all very well in its place'? Rather that these musicians don't consider that place theirs. But that place, remember, is in the affections of some 10,000,000 or more Americans. Conservative estimates show that there are at least 50,000,000 copies of popular music sold in this country yearly, and a goodly portion of it is in ragtime.

"And these musicians prefer to regard themselves as being apart. This is a pretty serious accusation for the musician to level against himself. I don't mean that wherever 10,000,000 Americans agree on a thing they are necessarily right. Their sentimental ballads are the mere dregs of Schubert and Franz Abt. But ragtime is a type of music substantially new in musical history. It has persisted, grown, evolved in many directions, without official recognition or aid. You may take it as certain that if many millions of people persist in liking something that has not been recognized by the schools, there is vitality in that thing.

"The attitude toward folk-music at the beginning of the nineteenth century was very similar. A Russian folk-song was no less scorned in the Court of Catherine the Great than a ragtime song in our music-studios to-day. Yet Russian folk-song became the basis of some of the most vigorous art-music of the past century, and no musician speaks of it to-day except in terms of respect. The taste of the populace is often enough toward the shoddy and outworn. But when the populace creates its own art without official encouragement, then let the artists listen. I haven't a notion whether ragtime is going to form the basis of an 'American school of composition,' but I am sure that many a native composer could save his soul if he would open his ears to this folk-music of the American city."

From the "Illustrirte Zeitung," Leipzig.

THE CAPTAIN'S BRIDGE OF A *U*-BOAT.

This scene, representing a night-observation, exhibits modern German illustrative art.

When an American composer brings forth an "art-song," this champion of the rag declares that it can't be told from "any mediocre art-song the world over"; but "you can distinguish American ragtime from the popular music of any nation and any age." Further:

"If any musician does not feel in his heart the rhythmic complexities of 'The *Robert E. Lee*,' I should not trust him to feel in his heart the rhythmic complexities of Brahms. This ragtime appeals to the primitive love of the dance—a special sort of dance in which the rhythm of the arms and shoulders conflicts with the rhythm of the feet, in which dozens of little needles of energy are deftly controlled in the weaving of the whole. And if musicians refuse to recognize it, as they once refused to recognize it, as they once refused to recognize Russian folk-music, they criticize not ragtime, but themselves.

"But ragtime is also 'good' in the more austere sense of the professional critic. I can not understand how a trained musician can overlook its purely technical elements of interest. It has carried the complexities of the rhythmic subdivision of the measure to a point never before reached in the history of music. It has established subtle conflicting rhythms to a degree never before attempted in any popular or folk-music, and rarely enough in art-music. It has shown a definite and natural evolution—always a proof of vitality in a musical idea. It has gone far beyond most other popular music in the freedom of inner voices (yes, I mean polyphony) and of harmonic modulation. And it has proved its adaptability to the expression of many distinct moods. Only the trained musician can appreciate the significance of a style which can be turned to many distinct uses. There are the 'sentimental manner,' and the 'emotional manner,' and so on; but the style includes all the manners, and there have not been so many styles in musical history that they couldn't be counted on a few people's fingers."

Another writer on the theme, in *The Bellman* (Minneapolis), thinks that our real folk-music is yet to come, despite the assertion of Dr. Muck that we are already a grown-up nation and folk-music is made in the childhood of a people. "It exists, latent and unheard as yet," says Grace Hodsdon Boutelle, "in every factory and mill, on the elevated and in the subway"—

"It sings in the wireless and flies in the aeroplane. It blossoms in the fertilized desert and flows in the toil-created waterways. It streams, visible and splendid as flying banners, along the skyline in New York Harbor. Here is architectural syncopation, if you like, an accent withheld here, anticipated there, nothing happening exactly according to the traditional rhythm of architecture, yet this very freedom demonstrates its loyalty to the basic law of building—that law which demands that skyscraper or government shall definitely meet the needs and coherently express the purpose of its builders. . . . . .

"As a nation we are conspicuously not slow and steady. But it is possible for energy to be just as righteous if it is neither of these things. We move swiftly, stop suddenly, and start unexpectedly in another direction. What then? Slowness has no intrinsic virtue, and tho our connotation has lifted 'steadiness' above its original meaning, conditions often exist where it would mean stagnation. To stay 'firmly fixt—unmoved' in one place is not preeminently desirable. The better thing for us to remember is that in order to be swift and sure in action it is necessary to be calm, quiet, and responsible at all times, whether we are deciding what to do next or doing it. For the defect of our quality of swift accomplishment is that our feverish tenseness too often weakens effort, and our unreasoning habit of hurrying sometimes carries us by the real goal and leaves us stranded at a very insignificant way station.

"Our swift motion, our sudden stops, our unexpected turnings, if controlled by some clear and definite purpose, may be dynamically sound. This may be the true American rhythm, and when it is once recognized and valued it will no longer be travestied, but exprest in music that is popular in the organic sense of the

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word. As we all know, syncopation is in itself a perfectly legitimate modification of any given rhythm. . . . . .

"If syncopation be unrighteous, every great composer must do penance. Ragtime can not be denounced for the employment of syncopation—it is for its wanton distortion. Francis Toye has called the delayed accents of ragtime 'deliberate interferences with the natural logic of rhythm,' and nothing could more concisely characterize the ragtime that is made by the yard. Yet if it be found in its sincerest expression to contribute something lasting, however subordinate, toward our folk-music that is to come, it will not matter in the least that the germ of it existed in Kongo drum-beats, any more than it matters that the inalienably English morris-dance came from Morocco."

WHAT THE NEARING CASE WON

HEREAFTER no member of the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania need fear losing his head until his case has been duly considered, not only by the trustees, but by a conference committee made up of trustees and nine other members representing the various faculties. This is the action taken by the board of trustees on December 21, and thus the Nearing case, arising over the summary termination of Mr. Scott Nearing's tenure at the university without an adequate statement of cause, has had results bound to be "as widely acclaimed as the dismissal was criticized." One enthusiastic trustee is quoted as saying that "this establishes academic freedom throughout the entire American college world." Mr. Oswald G. Villard, writing in the New York *Evening Post* of these changes, hesitates to go to this length, but admits that "it does mean a wonderful advance that will powerfully affect not only the University of Pennsylvania, but American colleges and universities everywhere, for it establishes the right of teachers to be heard in dismissal cases." Editorially *The Post* observes:

From the "Illustrirte Zeitung," Leipzig.

AN AUSTRIAN PORTRAIT-GROUP.

Officers of high command on the Isonzo front celebrating the birthday of Francis Joseph.

"The thing that the Pennsylvania trustees have so substantially and definitely recognized is that the professors of a great university are a body of men charged with the guardianship of one of the cardinal interests of the community; that the question who shall fill a given chair, or whether the man that has filled it shall be displaced, is not a mere matter of the disposal of a certain amount of money, to be decided according to the will and pleasure of the holders of the purse-strings, but a matter in which the whole academic staff has a vital concern. The ultimate decision must rest with the trustees; but in this decision the views of the faculty must enter as a factor of the first importance, and if they are overruled it must be because, after full and responsible consideration, they are found unacceptable. So far as we are able to judge, the rules concerning appointment, promotion, and tenure adopted by the Pennsylvania trustees combine in the best possible way a substantially controlling influence on the part of the faculty with the lodgment of final responsibility in the hands of the provost—equivalent of president—and the trustees.

"This happy outcome of the Nearing case should serve greatly to promote that process of general enlightenment on the subject of academic freedom which has been going on for a number of years in our country. There is still current, in quarters where more enlightened views might be expected, the notion that when a professor's views are thought by a board of trustees to be unsound, it is their right, and even their duty, to get rid of him. It was because, rightly or wrongly, the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania were supposed to have acted on this principle that the strong and nation-wide protest arose in the Nearing case; and the trustees, in their admirable action, have virtually acknowledged the justice of the protest. The discussion that arose out of the case of President Andrews, of Brown, who was proscribed for his views on the silver question, and the storm that broke upon the Leland Stanford University in connection with the dismissal of Professor Ross, did much to educate public opinion on the subject. But out of no previous experience of the kind has there come anything so solid and enduring as this deliberate and searching revision at Philadelphia. Henceforth it will hardly be possible for any intelligent newspaper to dismiss the subject of the intellectual freedom of professors with a supercilious sneer, or to dispose of the question as tho it were a mere matter of the persons that pay out the salaries getting what best pleases them for their money."

The following paragraphs of the revised statutes give the precise *modus operandi* by which professors, instructors, or their assistants may now anticipate the automatic severance of their relations with the university or participate in the process by which they are to be more or less forcibly removed:

"The foregoing appointments shall respectively cease at the expiration of the several terms mentioned, unless notice of renewal shall have been given in writing by the provost, in case of instructors and assistants, not later than the first day of April preceding the expiration of the academic year for which the appointment was made, and in the case of an assistant professor, at least one academic year before the expiration of the term for which the appointment or reappointment was made [Scott Nearing was not notified until June], in the event of a decision by the trustees not to continue the appointment or reappointment of an assistant professor, or to remove a professor or assistant professor as hereinafter provided . . . leave of absence may be given to such professor or assistant professor by the trustees for one year with full salary. All appointees are subject to the regulation covering the retiring age.

"A professor or an assistant professor shall be removed by the board of trustees only after a conference between a committee, consisting of one representative from each of the faculties in the university (such representative being chosen by the faculty of which the representative is a member), and a committee of equal number from the board of trustees, at which conference the provost shall preside, and upon a report from such conference to the board of trustees for consideration and action by them."

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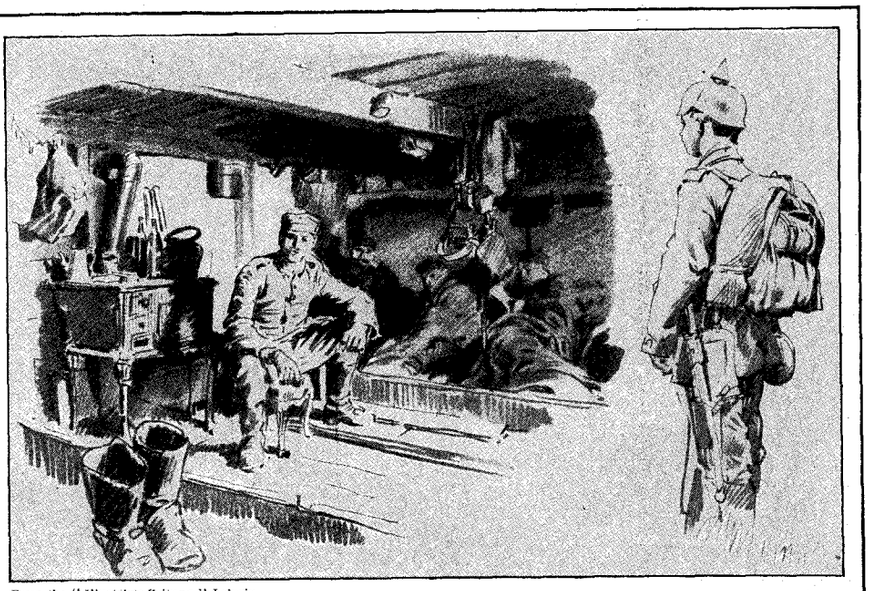
WAR'S EFFECT ON MUSIC IN ENGLAND

A NOTE OF PESSIMISM runs through the speculations of an English music critic on the future of that art in England. Based on the psychological conditions of the people themselves he sees no hope from signs of "any emotional upheaval that will alter for the better" their outlook upon art. "No one who looks about him," says this writer in *The New Witness* (London), "can put any faith in the sentimental tag that as a nation we shall emerge from the war purified and ennobled, and with a new sense of brotherhood." What he chiefly foresees as likely to happen in the next ten years is a series of labor-troubles, "a lower standard of living, domestic political recriminations, the machinations of the yellow press, and the irritations its methods will produce in all decent people." With all this as war's aftermath the writer finds "no time for the high, serene ideals that make great art." The immediate future, he declares, "is with the cynic"; and "much that a few years ago would have been accepted as moral earnestness will seem then like hollow rhetoric." This British writer takes his cue from Mr. Jacques-Dalcroze, who writes in *The Musical Times* on the theme of music and the war with an eye primarily fixt on conditions in Switzerland. What is said of Switzerland seems to apply equally, the writer thinks, to Britain, whatever may be the case in France, Germany, Russia, and Italy. Considering first the question of concert-giving and concert-going, he finds that "the war is leading to a general deterioration of taste in musical performances and a slackening of vigilance in criticism."



From the "Illustrirte Zeitung," Leipzig.

A TRENCH HOME AND A GERMAN SOLDIER TYPE.

Sketches drawn by a staff artist of the Leipzig illustrated weekly.

"For this the large number of charity concerts is partly answerable. 'It was impossible,' as M. Jacques-Dalcroze says, 'to withhold our charity, and in the interests of charity we have during the whole of the past year sacrificed our musical taste to the demands of the public.' Everywhere works have been given without rehearsal; wretched music has been dug up, and foisted on long-suffering audiences in the name of patriotism; orchestras have been reduced in size; singers and players have been allowed to appear who, purely on their merits, had no right to expect a hearing. Criticism has kept a silent tongue in its head, in part because it did not wish to say anything that might discourage the cooperation of willing amateurs and semiamateurs in the sacred work of charity, or chill the enthusiasm and diminish the size of the audiences; in part because it was evident that economic stringency and enlistment combined have made it impossible to maintain the old standard of performance. Orchestras have suffered greatly from these two causes, and choirs even more. No one can deny that the average standard of musical performance to-day is much lower that it was before the war; and there is a real danger that this lower standard may impose itself on our concert life for some years to come."

On the other hand, the writer reports that, taking the country as a whole, concerts have never been so well attended as during this winter and last.

"The desire to help the charities will not wholly account for this; it must be put down in some measure to the disturbance of normal mentality that comes with war—for whether exhilarated or deprest, people feel more than they ever did the need of congregating in numbers in lighted places, and taking some amusement that will help them to forget. The concert-habit is thus being unconsciously formed in a number of people who formerly were very slack in their allegiance to music; and no doubt in many of them this habit will persist after the war. But this again means a lowering of the standard in future; for concert-givers will have to cater for a large new class with elementary musical appetites and the minimum of musical education."

To speculate on the effect of the war on composers the writer finds is next to idleness. Based upon certain interesting observations that he records he feels that the war will have no effect at all, for the paradoxical reason that it is "too stupendous" to touch them, "just as there are said to be poisons that in a small dose can be absorbed and will kill a man, but in large doses are simply rejected *en masse* by the stomach." He tells us:

"The other day I met a young British composer who enlisted at the commencement of the war, had seen service in France and the Dardanelles, took part—unwounded—in the landing on April 25, and some time afterward was wounded in leg and head. He was home on sick-leave after some weeks in hospital, a changed man in several respects, I thought, and confessing to a general shattering of the nerves. When I asked him whether he thought his experiences in the war would influence his composition in future, he unconsciously showed that the idea of such influence had never occurred to him. About the war itself, and the fighting in which he had engaged—especially the landing—he talked with reluctance; it was a nightmare that he wanted to forget. The impression I gathered was that the experience had been too stupendous to be inwrought into his mental and moral tissues as experiences much less terrible might have been. But when the conversation turned upon music he was another man. He knew next to nothing of what had happened in England during the last twelve months; he inquired eagerly what this man and that were doing, and showed just the same sense of rivalry, the same absorbing interest in little local things, that he would have done had we been talking in July, 1914. Like a hypnotic patient emerging from the trance in which he has been Napoleon or the Buddha, he took up his real life just at the point at which he had left it to become a soldier. Not only the mental but the physical change in him was remarkable; his face lost its weary, drawn expression, and for the first time his nervous malady allowed him to sit still. I was convinced that, strange as it may seem, this war might never have been, for all the influence it will have upon him as a composer. It is just an episode in his life; the real springs that feed him intellectually and emotionally lie much farther off than this, and flow too deep beneath the surface to be affected by the earth-tremors above."

It may be noted that few writers have taken so discouraged a view of the future, and the "personal equation" of the writer himself may perhaps be taken into account.

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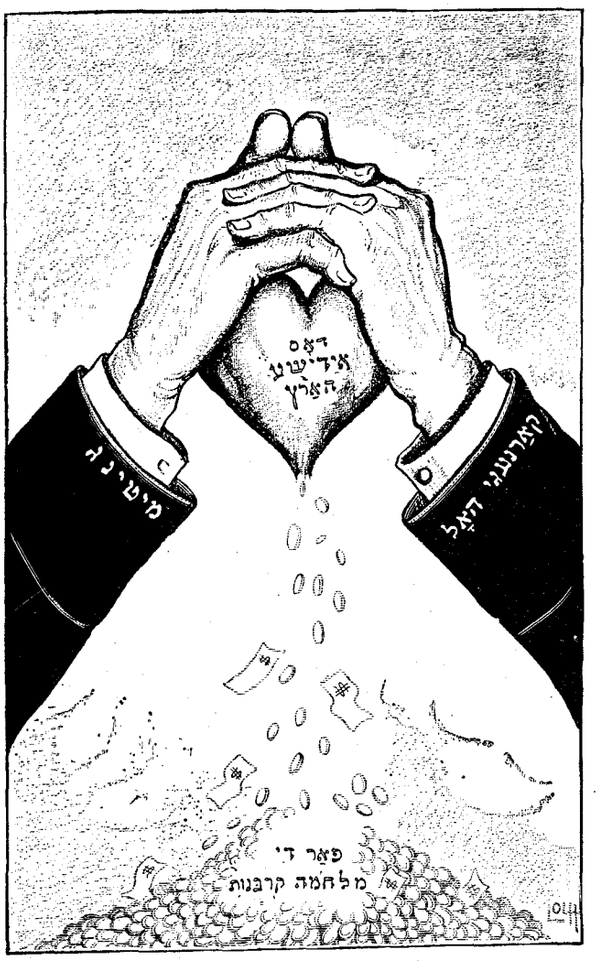
RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

AMERICAN JEWS TO THE RESCUE

BEFORE THE END OF 1916 the Jews of America expect to raise $5,000,000 for the help of the millions of Jewish sufferers through the war. The effort was launched at a meeting held in Carnegie Hall, New York, on December 21, where, according to press reports, "enthusiasm and spontaneous generosity such as probably never before swayed a crowd in that hall carried the 3,500 people off their feet, and they literally rushed to make their gifts of mercy." Nearly $850,000 was then and there contributed in cash and pledges, and with the motto, "Move," the American Jewish Relief Committee are continuing the work. The press has looked on with expressions of admiration, yet the demonstration was not surprizing, points out *The Evening Mail* (New York), to those who realize the threads of sympathy and relationship that bind the American Jew to almost every country engaged in the war. A vivid way of realizing this fact is found in the statement that "every shot fired in Europe finds an echo in some heart on the East Side of New York. Every city ruined in the lands where the Jews live means that relatives or old friends of American Jews have been made homeless, penniless, hungry." Thus:

"There are nearly two and one-half million Jews in the United States—one-fifth of all Jewry. Most of these are immigrants, or the children or grandchildren of immigrants. They left behind them, in Russia, Germany, Austria, France, and England, kinsmen who have gone into the war as readily as Catholic or Protestant, for religion has kept no man away from the colors. The roll of dead English officers shows twenty from one Jewish family. One-twentieth of all the Jews in the world are under arms. . . . . .

"What Europe will do for the Jew when the war is over will be an important subject when the day comes to take it up. America, at least, is doing her part to help those who are suffering."



A JEWISH CARTOON ON THE JEWISH "MOVE."

The two arms are inscribed the "Carnegie Hall Meeting." A caption declares: "One can not estimate the wealth of the Jewish heart."

—From *The Big Stick* (New York).

Columns are made of the account of the Carnegie Hall meeting, but the vital facts are comprest by a more distant observer for the Philadelphia *Ledger* who declares it a "wonderful thing" that four rich men should give $100,000 each, on condition that the amount be raised to $1,000,000. A long way to the desired goal was covered during the two hours of pleading:

"But a more wonderful thing still was the way in which the poor gave all they had to give, emptying their pockets on the platform, taking jewelry from their own persons, even depriving themselves of the car-fare to return to their homes, perhaps the city's width away.

"That is genuine sacrifice; that is real generosity. Rich and poor alike gave according to their means. The Jews have set to all the world another of many notable examples of compassionate loyalty to the distrest among their people and the strength of the bond that links man and brother-man the world around. To these contributors, so many of them humble, leading lives of skimped and starving drudgery, the tale of the wo of their brethren in war-ravaged lands came home with irresistible power, for they knew from bitter personal experience the pitiful conditions that prevail. The test of the sincerity of the feeling that prompted this amazing outpouring of gifts is in the mites given by the poorest, even more than in the hundreds of thousands of dollars contributed by the lavish generosity of large-hearted men of millions."

The part which American Jewry is called upon to play in the great work of charity is set forth by Israel Cohen, author of "Jewish Life in Modern Times," and at present a prisoner in a German concentration-camp. Destiny, he declares, has marked it for this mission "as the oldest community of Jews in the world enjoying civil rights in all their fulness." He writes in the New York *American:*

"American Jewry has already shown itself conscious of the unique responsibility that has fallen upon it. May it acquit itself thereof in a manner worthy of this great historic occasion!

"The task with which this war has confronted us, so far as the Jews are concerned, is a threefold one. In the first place, the present sufferings must be assuaged without delay; the homeless must be given shelter, the starving must be given bread, the naked must be given clothing.

"Secondly, careful and systematic measures must be taken betimes to cope with the flood of emigration that will burst forth westward in unprecedented volume as soon as the tempest of war has abated. And thirdly, plans must be concerted for securing the proper consideration of the Jewish question at the Congress that will determine the peace of Europe, and for insuring that this congress shall establish the peace of Jewry.

"The solution of this threefold task—alleviation, emigration, and liberation—calls for an unexampled combination of powers; it needs boundless generosity, elaborate organization, and astute and collective diplomacy.

"The most urgent task is the dispatch of relief to the sorely tried communities in eastern and central Europe. German Jewry is fully able and rich enough to relieve the distress that has been caused in eastern Prussia and to restore the ruined communities to their former welfare. Energetic and efficient steps in this direction have already been taken.

"But the Jews in Russia, Galicia, Servia, and Turkey, who are in incomparably greater need than their western brethren, must be largely if not wholly dependent for their relief upon adequate

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aid from abroad. Their needs, vast as they already are, must inevitably be increased shortly by the terrors of war now breaking forth over the rest of the Balkan Peninsula."

MINISTERS MILITANT AND NON-MILITANT

WHILE much of the "pacifist" sentiment has emanated from clergymen, it appears to be an error to look upon this body of men as a whole as holding to the doctrine of non-resistance and opposing the wide-spread sentiment in favor of preparedness. To get at a numerical expression on the subject, *The Continent* (Chicago) recently sent a return postal card to every tenth minister named in the alphabetical list officially published by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States. There was "no attempt to govern geographical distribution," tho, for information, it is stated that the Presbyterian Church is not largely represented in New England nor in certain portions of the South. The questions and the revised figures covering the responses to *The Continent's* queries are as follows:

"1. Are you in favor of complete disarmament by the United States? (By 'complete disarmament' is intended a definite policy of assuming that this country is in no danger of attack by any other country, the thought being that it would be better to risk successful invasion than to maintain continuously a military power sufficient to cause an aggressive enemy to refrain.)

Yes, 95; no, 305; no vote, 29.

"2. Are you in favor of an army and navy sufficient in numbers and efficiency to withstand ordinary attack while new forces are being organized?

Yes, 375; no, 60; no vote, 37.

"3. Do you believe that teaching them to march and to drill, with the physical training calculated to give them a good 'set-up' and endurance for camp life, would tend to create in American boys an appetite for war?

Yes, 115; no, 279; no vote, 37.

"4. Assuming that all war is wrong and unnecessary, do you believe it should be the policy of the United States to ignore the possibility of attack by some nation which does not accept that belief, that is unpersuaded by our altruistic attitude, and which is undisturbed by what other nations may think of its action? Yes, 76; no, 278; no vote, 47.

"5. If you believe that there should be recognition of this possibility, and some preparation for the contingency, but consider it still more important that no policy should be adopted which will tend to develop in our people favor for war, what plan reconciling these two purposes would you suggest?"

The answer to the fifth question admits of any variety of reply. One quoted by *The Continent* as written by a "militant Quaker" may serve as an example:

"I believe we should immediately—

"1. Strengthen our coast-defenses.

"2. Build up an adequate navy, including submarines and aircraft—both aeroplanes and dirigibles.

"3. Enlarge our regular Army so that we shall have a mobile force of at least 200,000.

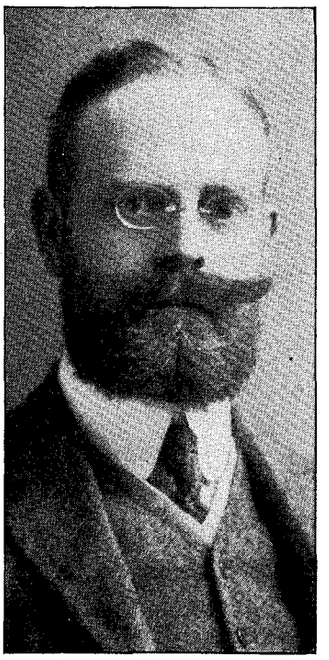
"4. Develop an efficient reserve of militia to the number of 500,000.

"We should seek no quarrel, but be ready to resent and repel aggression. 'War is a moral enterprise if it redeems a State from a condition worse than war.'"

The Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* remarks that "in view of the position of the Presbyterian clergy, which may be regarded as fairly representative of Protestant ministerial sentiment generally, the doctrine of national preparedness is decidedly more popular in this country than had been supposed."

WAS BUDDHA A PERSIAN?

AN AMERICAN explorer in the employ of the Archeological Department of the Government of India propounds the theory that the Buddha, who is worshiped by 138,031,000 persons in all parts of the world, was a Persian, and not a Hindu, as is the prevailing belief. The *savant* in question, Dr. David Brainard Spooner, is a New-Englander who already has to his credit the unearthing of Buddha's bones from a mound near Peshawur, in northwestern India. He has arrived at this conclusion as the result of the extensive excavation-work that he has been carrying on in the province of Behar, where the founder of Buddhism passed the greater part of his life. We quote from a report of Dr. Spooner's recent lecture at Simla, contained in *New India* (Madras):



DAVID BRAINARD SPOONER,

Who dug up Buddha's bones after they had lain buried in a mound near Peshawur, India, for 2,000 years, and who thinks he was a Persian.

"Dr. Spooner's lecture . . . proves that Pataliputra (Behar) was built 2,400 years ago by the Persian invaders, who overran all northern and western India and founded the Mauryan dynasty, bringing with them from Persia not only the architecture but also the faith and customs of the Zoroastrian fire-worshipers of Persepolis. Dr. Spooner tells the fascinating story of how he traced out the remains of the ancient Patna Palace of Chandragupta, built upon the precise plan of the great palace of Darius Hystaspes, at Persepolis, and with ceilings supported upon the upraised hands of colossal stone figures of Persian sculpture. Dr. Spooner goes on to point out Zoroastrian associations not only in connection with Chandragupta and his grandson, Asoka, who followed the matriarchal system in the Court, where women were used as royal guards in accordance with Magian customs, but also with the Buddha, whose ancestors practised the Magian rite of sister-marriage, which explains the Ceylonese tradition that Asoka and the Buddha were of the same race. Buddha, Dr. Spooner thinks, was not 'a renegade from Hindu teaching, as the modern world has thought; but rather a renegade from Zoroastrianism,' which also explains a reference to Buddha in the ancient Parsee scriptures as a heretic, a term which could not have been used had he not been connected originally with Zoroastrianism. A similar argument applies to Asoka, of whom it is said in the *Avesta* (Bible of Zoroastrianism) that 'those who do the worst things are called beloved of the *Devas* (Hindu gods),' a phrase which Dr. Spooner explains as due to the interesting fact that Asoka was an apostate from the Parsee faith."

SEVEN MILLION FISHERS OF MEN—The oft-repeated statement that the churches have lost their hold upon men is called in question by *The Episcopal Recorder* (Ref. Epis., Philadelphia), which firmly believes that "there never was a time when men were more eager to engage in the work of the churches than the present." The last few years, we are reminded, have seen the rise of many great church movements of men, by men, and for men. And the Philadelphia weekly quotes from an article in *The Christian World* (Ref., Cleveland) as follows:

"The rapid spread of the movements seeking to set men at work to win men for Christ is well-nigh phenomenal. Statistics show the following: Gideons, 45,000; Brotherhoods, 200,000; Y. M. C. A., 597,000; Bible Classes, 5,000,000 men. Nearly 7,000,000 enrolled on the side of Christ and right and truth. What a force for righteousness that is! There is no limit to what may be accomplished through this great men's movement. . . . The pastor who does not come into close touch with men through the agency of an aggressive men's organization is missing an incalculably great opportunity. It is almost invariably the case that if the men's work of a congregation is in a prosperous condition, all other departments will thrive."

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A NEW RELIGIOUS ORDER

PHILADELPHIA, "in keeping with its popular designation as the City of Brotherly Love," is the scene of what a writer in *The Churchman* (Prot. Epis., New York) calls "the most remarkable and the most interesting religious movement of this generation." More than one hundred thousand Protestant laymen band themselves together in the Stonemen's Fellowship. "Such a rattling of the dry bones of conventional religion, such a breathing of the spirit of God into men's hearts," ensues that it seems to this Episcopalian observer "the beginning of the rejuvenation of the Church." The club's mission, as seen by an interested lay watcher from afar, the editor of the Buffalo *Express*, "appears to be to carry forward religion by means of an organization somewhat similar to the military orders of the Middle Ages." The original purpose, explains *The Episcopal Recorder* (Ref. Epis., Philadelphia), was "fellowship," and it was proposed to admit members to three degrees:

"The first degree consisted of a solemn dedication and enrolment; the second was reached through the baptism of those unbaptized, and the ratification of baptismal vows on the part of those who had been baptized; while the third degree was reached through a rite consisting of the laying on of hands by a Protestant Episcopal Bishop and the celebration of the Holy Communion.

"The idea of fellowship so practically emphasized during the recent Billy Sunday campaign so enamored those who caught the vision that the club leapt the bounds of the parish where it was born, and soon had a membership numbered by scores of thousands in the proportion of ten non-Episcopalians to one member of the Protestant Episcopal Church."

Some further facts regarding the history and development of this remarkable organization may be condensed from accounts in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* and *The Churchman:*

About three years ago, the Rev. H. C. Stone, vicar of the Chapel of the Holy Communion, connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity in Philadelphia, organized a men's club in his parish. It took its name from its founder, and in the last few months has rapidly grown until it has become a body of about 110,000 men—"members of all sorts of Christian bodies and members of none," bound in close fellowship, meeting for prayer and Bible-reading. There are said to be no dues or contributions, wealthy laymen meeting necessary expenses. It was found necessary to use, first, the University of Pennsylvania gymnasium, then the huge Convention Hall for the regular Saturday-night meetings. According to *The Public Ledger*, the club includes among its members "1,000 Philadelphia policemen, more than 1,000 letter-carriers, 2,000 street-railway employees, 1,000 Pennsylvania Railroad workers, 500 members of the Philadelphia Fire Department, 500 employees of the Bell Telephone Company, and 500 men connected with the Adams Express Company."

The club first attracted attention, says *The Jewish Exponent* (Philadelphia), during the late political campaign, when it was asserted that it was being used to oppose Roman Catholic candidates for office; "its founder denied that this was its purpose, but there is no doubt that many members joined it for the political effect it was supposed to have." Now, says this impartial judge of differences between Christians, a dispute has arisen because "Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, and other ministers object to having members of their denominations assent to and participate in a ritual which is based on the tenets of the Episcopal Church." But Mr. George Wharton Pepper, a leading spirit among the Stonemen, denies the charge of proselyting, saying:

"It is not intended that anybody shall become an Episcopalian. . . . The fellowship merely announces that if all men are willing to add to the existing professions a recognition of the fact of episcopacy, a way to corporate communion is opened, without discussion of denominational differences."

Nevertheless, declares *The Episcopal Recorder*, "whatever the original intention, the club is now seen to be working along avenues of proselytizing, and we fail to see how it could be otherwise, since men in taking their third degree are 'confirmed,' and can at once pass into the Protestant Episcopal Church, with 'no questions asked.'" It is not seemly, protests the Philadelphia *Presbyterian*, "to see some well-reputed Presbyterian elder or an official layman of some other denomination passing innocently up through the Stonemen's degrees, in order to bow before the bishop or by the laying on of hands be made an Episcopalian, without knowing it." This feeling led to a meeting of 600 ministers and laymen, representing the non-Episcopalian Protestant Churches of Philadelphia. Resolutions were adopted praising the ideals of the Stonemen and acknowledging the order's possibilities in the direction of church union, but objecting to the third-degree ritual and providing for a conference with Mr. Stone and Mr. Pepper with the view of changing the ritual so that a "broad platform" might be provided "on which all Protestants can stand without surrendering their self-respect or their loyalty to their own denominations."

In Episcopalian circles the Stonemen's Fellowship has at least the whole-hearted support of *The Churchman*, which says editorially:

"So far as we can judge of the movement, it appears to be devoid of any objectionable partizan and denominational intent. It seems to be a remarkable exhibition of the religious spirit which has been abroad in Philadelphia for some time past, partly due to the Sunday campaign and partly to the growth of the spirit of unity and religious fraternity among the laity of many churches, despite the attitude of too many of the clergy who have been too intolerant, too indolent, or too timid to lead it into the appropriate channels."

The rules of the Fellowship do not seem to *The Churchman* "to afford a valid reason for the objections that have been made to them." The editor points out that the three degrees are not compulsory; that each member can stop where he pleases in the Fellowship. "No objection can be properly taken by any evangelical Christian to the first two degrees." To the third "the objection has been made that it throws a doubt upon the validity of the ministerial orders of non-episcopally ordained clergymen. This point is not an issue, so far as the Fellowship is concerned." But, insists *The Churchman*, "even if it were, this much may be said":

"Episcopacy is a fact in church history which even the most determined opponent of its practical application can not successfully deny.

"The Fellowship has asked its members to add to, not to subtract from, their Christian experience, and to take a single and simple step forward to enable them to enter more fully into communion with their brethren of the Episcopal Church in the participation of that act of worship which was meant to mark Christian unity, not division."

An enthusiastic writer in a later issue of *The Churchman* writes of the new Fellowship in these glowing terms:

"It is no wonder that the clergy of all denominations are up in the air about it when they are not up in arms against it. It threatens the integrity of congregations of all sorts. It violates numbers of canonical and parochial provisions. One Protestant Episcopal clergyman has declared that the Bishop has no more right to go to a club and confirm the members than he has to go out in the street and ordain men. To the parochial type of mind the thing is bewildering—bewildering in its simplicity, in its enormous appeal, and overwhelming sudden growth. But to one observer at least, and a clerical one at that, the movement has promise of life and momentum toward reunion beyond all conferences on orders and congresses of denominations that ever were dreamed of.

"For, notice, it leaves out the clergy; it ignores them; it goes behind them to the body of the laity, and thus evades the impregnable prepossessions of the avowed champions of religious differences.

"Is it not one of the most remarkable movements in the history of Christianity? Does it not make a solemn call for wise apostolic guidance and encouragement, for extension under such guidance to every city in the land? . . . Who can estimate what this thing may grow to, what power and influence it may exert?"

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CURRENT POETRY

PERHAPS more than any other nation, Italy has been beloved by poets of alien birth. How much poorer would English literature be if (to give only two examples) Robert and Elizabeth Browning had not yielded to the magic of the land that nurtured Dante and Petrarch. Mr. Clinton Scollard has for years reflected in some of the best of his poetry the magical splendor of Italian skies. The title-poem of his new book, "Italy in Arms, and Other Poems" (Gomme & Marshall), is one of the best things which the war has drawn from the poets of America; it is rich in color and in picturesque historical suggestion, and the passion which it expresses is authentic. It is evidently the work of a man who, hating thoroughly all war, is nevertheless, in this war, strongly partizan.

ITALY IN ARMS

BY CLINTON SCOLLARD

Of all my dreams by night and day,
One dream will evermore return,
The dream of Italy in May;
The sky a brimming azure urn
Where lights of amber brood and burn:
The doves about San Marco's square,
The swimming Campanile tower,
The giants, hammering out the hour,
The palaces, the bright lagoons,
The gondolas gliding here and there
Upon the tide that sways and swoons.

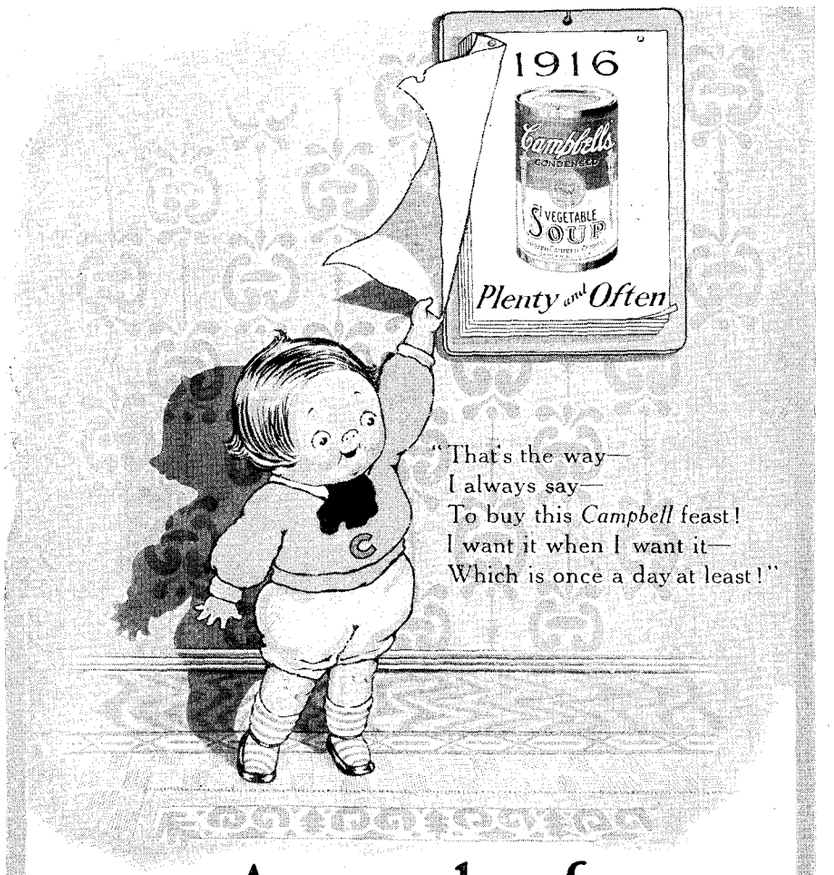
The domes of San Antonio,
Where Padua 'mid her mulberry-trees
Reclines; Adige's crescent flow
Beneath Verona's balconies;
Rich Florence of the Medicis;
Sienna's starlike streets that climb
From hill to hill; Assisi well
Remembering the holy spell
Of rapt St. Francis; with her crown
Of battlements, embossed by time,
Stern old Perugia looking down.

Then, mother of great empires, Rome,
City of the majestic past,
That o'er far leagues of alien foam
The shadows of her eagles cast,
Imperious still; impending, vast,
The Colosseum's curving line;
Pillar and arch and colonnade;
St. Peter's consecrated shade,
And Hadrian's tomb where Tiber strays;
The ruins on the Palatine
With all their memories of dead days.

And Naples, with her sapphire arc
Of bay, her perfect sweep of shore;
Above her, like a demon stark,
The dark fire-mountain evermore
Looming portentous, as of yore;
Fair Capri with her cliffs and caves;
Salerno drowsing 'mid her vines
And olives, and the shattered shrines
Of Pæstum where the gray ghosts tread,
And where the wilding rose still waves
As when by Greek girls garlanded.

But hark! What sound the ear dismays,
Mine Italy, mine Italy?
Thou that wert wrapt in peace, the haze
Of loveliness spread over thee!
Yet since the grapple needs must be,
I who have wandered in the night
With Dante, Petrarch's Laura known,
Seen Vallombrosa's groves breeze-blown,
Met Angelo and Raffael,
Against iconoclastic might
In this grim hour must wish thee well!

Here are two delicately etched landscapes. The triplets of "Bella Garda" are delightfully musical, and the fourth and fifth stanzas are vividly descriptive. "At Pæstum" is full of noble dignity, and the



A new leaf

Turn it over today! If you eat soup only once in a while on some special occasion, make it a point from now on to enjoy it once a day at least. Get the full and regular benefit of

Campbell's Vegetable Soup

This is one of the best liked and oftenest used of all the Campbell "kinds."

Extremely nourishing as well as palatable, this tempting soup contains such wholesome vegetables as carrots, white potatoes, sweet potatoes, "baby" lima beans, small peas, tender corn, barley, green okra, tomatoes and other choice vegetables, beside "alphabet" macaroni, celery and parsley —all combined in a strong concentrated stock made from selected beef.

This soup is more than a mere dinner course. It is a substantial, satisfying dish for the family meals at any time. Why not order a supply from your grocer *today*?

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We Now Present a Marvel Motor in the

Hudson Super-Six

Patented by Hudson
December 28, 1915

Officially Breaking All Stock Car Records up to 100 Miles. Also All Stock Car Records for Quick Acceleration—Under A. A. A. Supervision

100 miles in 80 minutes, 21.4 seconds, averaging 74.67 miles per hour, with driver and passenger.
The previous best record of 72.49 was made by a car with more cylinders, more cylinder capacity and driver only.

75.69 miles in one hour with driver and passenger.
During this trial speed laps were made at 76.75 miles per hour.

70.74 miles in one hour, carrying 5 passengers, with top and windshield up.
The previous best record for stock car similarly equipped was made by a car with more cylinders, more cylinder capacity, and with only two passengers.

From standing start to 50 miles an hour in 16.2 seconds. This stock car was driven 1350 miles at speed exceeding 70 miles an hour without discoverable wear on any part.
All the above Hudson records were made with the same stock car, using the same motor, at Sheepshead Bay Speedway in November, under American Automobile Association supervision.

The most powerful stock motor per cubic inch displacement which the world has known.

Mark what these achievements mean.

No other stock car, in all the world's records, has done what this car has done.

This is not a mere new model with minor refinements but an epoch-making car.

Even the rumor has for months kept Motordom on edge. But the wildest rumor was tame compared with truth. The Super-Six begins a revolution.

Note first that this change comes at the zenith of our success.

Only last fall a new-model Hudson won a new empire for us. It doubled our sales, and made a new record for fine cars.

We stopped that model in the height of demand, losing thousands of sales. We spent $1,500,000 to again double production. We committed ourselves, on materials, etc., for $42,000,000 worth of new-type cars. All because of what we now announce.

A GREATER HUDSON

On June 28, 1915, we applied for patent on the Super-Six. It was issued on December 28th.

The claims we made were startling. They meant an almost twice-better Hudson. They meant reduced vibration in seemingly impossible degree.

They meant an increase of 50 per cent in possible motor speed. They meant an addition of 80 per cent to our power, without added size or cylinders.

They would give a new meaning to flexibility, silence and ease of control. It was clear that such a motor was bound to supersede the best types in existence.

CLAIMS PROVED TRUE

Those claims were based on shop tests. Now, after months of road tests, we pronounce them true.

We compared the Super-Six with our old Six, with results told on next page.

We built and bought Eights to compare with it. Then we built and bought V-type twelves. We were, by the way, among the first to test out these types in cars.

We convinced ourselves in a hundred ways that this new motor would dominate the field. Then we abandoned forever the old-type Six, and all idea of an Eight or Twelve.

ALSO A SUPER-CAR

In the months between every detail of the car has been raised to this motor standard.

We designed a new body with larger room and with perfect flowing lines. We built it with the double-cowl—in two compartments, each with a rounded dash. The finest grain leather is employed in the upholstery. The new windshield is slanted. There are disappearing seats in the tonneau.

We called in famous coach builders, experts and artists. And we gave them free hand to reach luxury's limit in the bodies for the Super-Six.

You will see that they did it. There's no need to argue that. A single glance at this new car will impress its superb distinction.

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Hudson Power Increased 80%

To 76 Horsepower—Without Added Size or Cylinders

Three years ago, when Hudson engineers brought out the Light Six, it was welcomed as the ideal car.

A smaller bore and longer stroke lightened engine parts immensely. That lightness reduced vibration. The engine was a marvel for high speed, economy, flexibility and power.

That motor very quickly drove heavy sixes out. It became the pattern type. In two years it multiplied Hudson prestige and quadrupled Hudson production.

BETTERED 80 PER CENT

Let us compare that Hudson Six-40 with the present Super-Six.

That motor speed capacity is now increased 50 per cent.

The Six-40, at high speed, delivered 42 horsepower. *The Super-Six delivers 76 horsepower.*

Yet both engines are Sixes. The cylinder size is identical. No extra cylinders, size or complications. That increase in horsepower of 80 per cent shows the saving in vibration.

The Six-40 has made 55 miles per hour. The Super-Six has made 100 miles at an average speed of 74.67 miles per hour—a stock car, under American Automobile Association supervision. That breaks every record on stock cars, with engines of any type. It has also broken all official records in quick acceleration.

Mark those comparisons. And remember that the Hudson Six-40 was the leading high-grade Six.

THE MEANING OF SPEED

A motor car engine is measured by its possible high speed. That signifies lack of vibration. And swift revolution is the only way to high power combined with lightness and flexibility.

High speed in a motor means vast reserve power. It means ability to creep on high gear, to pick up quickly, to mount hills without effort, to avoid changing gears, and to speed.

All that pertains to luxury of motion depends on a high-speed vibrationless motor. That is what is accomplished in the Super-Six in a degree heretofore unknown.

A block's ride in this car will prove it. Severe tests will lead you to marvel. Comparison with any car of any type will wipe out any question of this new car's supremacy. It is too vast to dispute.

MORE FINE CARS NOW

This Super-Six will appeal to fine-car buyers. We believe, too, it will multiply their numbers.

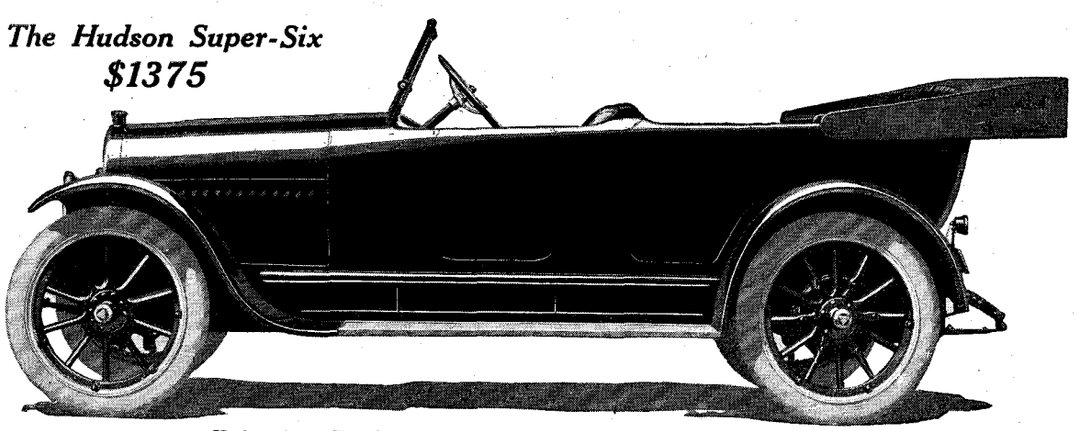
The price, despite this luxury, is but $1375. That's because we shall build this season 42 million dollars' worth.

Many a man who thinks of $1000 will pay the difference for the Super-Six. And he will save it in engine wear and fuel.

The Super-Six is resistless. Its distinction, its beauty, its feel, its power, speed and flexibility will delight every motor car lover. The man who gets it will have all that any man can get.

Hudson Dealers Have It Now on Show
Ask for the Super-Six Catalog—Just Out
HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY, Detroit, Michigan

The Hudson Super-Six
$1375



Hudson Super-Six with 7-passenger Phaeton Body—$1375, f. o. b. Detroit. Also Built as a Roadster, a Cabriolet, a Touring Sedan, a Limousine and a Town Car.

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Your stenographer starts *producing* finished typewriting as soon as you fill your first cylinder—or as soon as you dictate your first letter, if you wish.

Results: more letters, better letters, in less time, at a third less cost. It's team-work—it's efficiency—dictating to the Dictaphone.

You owe it to yourself to investigate. If you happen to find it true, it's a pretty big thing. If it doesn't happen to be true, then you can nail us down. Arrange for a demonstration in your own office on your own work.

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repetition of the last line of the first stanza is an effective artifice.

BELLA GARDA

By Clinton Scollard

Over Riva La Rochetta rises with its craggy crown,
On the quiet mountain village from its summit sheer looks down,
Flings the sunlight, flings the moonlight, back from climbing cliffs of brown.

At its base the olives silver, and the fleet barks come and go
With their sails of tawny saffron, with their slanted sails of snow,
Straining in the winds of morning, drooping in the even glow

All along the blue lake's borders toss the red buoys with the tide,
Ever shifting, ever changing through the luring hues that hide
In the bosom of the sapphire, in the turquoise glorified.

Oleanders in the gardens with the bland blush roses vie,
And the palm-trees throw their shadows, and the lizards laze and lie
In the sun whose golden scepter rules an arc of stainless sky.

You may hear the boatmen calling, you may hear the boatmen sing
Songs of love and songs of longing as the swallows wing and wing,
And the air that breathes about you is the air of endless spring.

And that Titan, Monte Baldo, with its heights of shine and shade,
Looms beyond the fair lake's bosom, in its majesty arrayed,
Crests and bastions, sheer abysses, and the furrows God has made.

Bella Garda! Bella Garda! Set for evermore apart
In that temple we call beauty, far beyond the reach of art,
While I tread the world of mortals you will hold in thrall my heart!

AT PÆSTUM

By Clinton Scollard

Across the sea from Sybaris they came,
Oaring their galleys with long sweep and slow,
The adventurous Greeks who gave the place a name
More than two thousand shadowy years ago.

Here, sensing beauty in the insensate stone,
They wrought from out it, span on perfect span,
Pillar and plinth, till, as the flower full blown,
Rose temples to the gods Olympian.

Despoiled their altars, ravaged are their shrines;
The lizard and the snake alone glide by;
Yet the tall columns face the Apennines,
And still the old Greek grandeur typify.

In their Ionic majesty one finds
The truest tokens that the past can show—
What aspirations kindled mortal minds
More than two thousand shadowy years ago!

Here is a peculiarly tender and moving war-poem, from the current issue of *The British Review*. Katharine Tynan is one of the very few poets able to write much and well. Her reactions to the world's great tragedy have produced verse likely to rank among the best that she has written.

A NIGHT PIECE

By Katharine Tynan

The little houses lie asleep,
The sheep and lambs are folded in,
Winged sentinels the valley keep,
Through the white night from grief and sin.

The babe is at its mother's breast,
The children, with their prayers all said,
Are folded in a rosy nest,
Love's wings o'er every drowsy head.

St. Patrick and St. Bridget watch
Above each little sleeping farm,
Lest a foe's hand be at the latch:
Here there is naught to do them harm.

St. Brendan and St. Kevin, pluck
The robe of God that He may hear,
And Columb, keep the Irish flock
From wolves and tigers prowling near.

What news, then, of the Belgians, say?
How fare the village and the town?—
Oh, Belgium smokes by night and day,
And all her towers are toppling down.

Oh, where are Belgium's angels flown,
And are the Belgian Saints asleep,
That in this night, cold as a stone,
The Belgians mourn, the Belgians weep?

The bitter passion which distinguished Ernst Lissauer's great and terrible "Hate Song" is evident in much recent German verse. The following poem, which appeared originally in *Jugend*, begins with a note of sorrow, but hate was the emotion which inspired the powerful concluding lines. The translator has closely followed the spirit and phrasing of the original.

OUR SACRIFICE

By Fritz von Ostini
(*Translation by Ernest J. Euphrat*)

Grief may now freely stalk through every gate,
Palace and hut are ope alike of late—
And with her sister Care then hand in hand
Like shadows gray they wander through the land. . . .
There is no pillow where one peaceful dreams,
But countless eyelids with red, burning seams;
When they the golden light of morn behold
Emerge from anxious night with dread untold . . . !
Yet "Through!" . . . And cold and firm the heart doth feel . . .
Now armor it around with sev'nfold steel—
Cheerful in sorest need, through peril's breath
Let us the strongest be, more strong than death!
And your own sacrifices' greatest wo
Match now against the Present's awful throe,
By Germany's greatness measure it which grew
So huge with our foes' numbers, old and new,
And by the prize that beckons . . . mind it not,
Your sorrow, tho it deeply burn and hot!
Hold down the tears, so that they not abate
Or drench the best that in us lives, our hate!
The hatred that appalls yon craven pack,
The hate that drives their shattered columns back,
The hate that must at last all battles win,
The hate we owe to all our human kin,
Which, once this Hell-league to the dust is hurled,
Bestows the gift of Love on all the world.

Long before *vers libre* became a cult, Mr. Bliss Carman proved, in his exquisite recreations of the poems of Sappho, that he could make beautiful poetry without the use of rime. To the December issue of *Everybody's Magazine* he contributes an unrimed poem which is a genuine poem, and not (like so many of the *Imagiste* efforts) merely a deliberate exercise in *vers libre*. Mr. Carman's blank verse is at once colloquial and dignified. In these lines he makes most economically a charming picture.

A MEASURE OF HEAVEN

By Bliss Carman

Heaven is no larger than Connecticut;
No larger than Fairfield County; no, no larger
Than the little Valley of the Silvermine
The white sun visits and the wandering showers.
For there is room enough for spring's return,
For lilac evenings and the rising moon,
And time enough for autumn's idle days,
When soul is ripe for immortality.
And then when winter comes with smoldering dusk
To kindle rosy flames upon the hearth,
And hang his starry belt upon the night,
One firelit room is large enough for heaven—
For all we know of wisdom and of love,
And the eternal welfare of the heart.

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

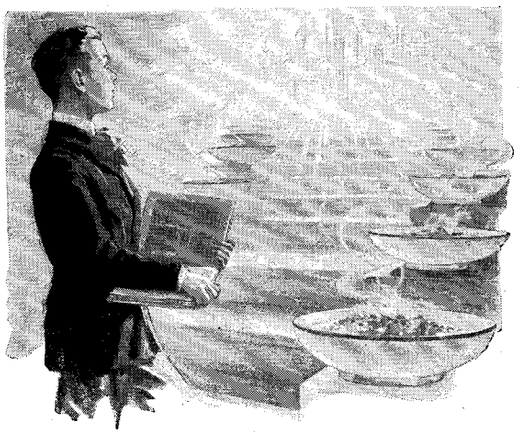
MODERN GERMAN CLASSICS IN TWENTY FINE VOLUMES

Francke, Kuno (Editor-in-Chief). The German Classics: Masterpieces Translated into English. Illustrated. Vols. I to XX complete. New York: The German Publication Society, 597 Fifth Avenue.

The appearance, more than a year ago, of the first volumes of this work, followed now by the final volumes, has marked an important event in the book-making history of this country, where for more than a century has been derived constant inspiration from German literature. The chief editor, Professor Francke, of Harvard, is a first authority on the subject. Associated with him are Hugo Münsterberg, Edmund von Mach, Calvin Thomas, William T. Brewster, Isidor Singer (who initiated the enterprise), Rudolph Eucken, and many others whose names are well known in connection with the literature of the German people. The first volumes showed clearly with what thoroughness the collaborateurs had done their work. With a general introduction to the whole series by Richard M. Meyer, of Berlin University, works by Goethe were first presented, with an excellent life of the poet by Professor Thomas, of Columbia.

It is explained by the editors in a preface that their purpose was not so much to present a survey of all German literature as a survey of what is generally known as German literature of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The beginning, therefore, was made with Goethe and Schiller, earlier German writers not being included. They believe that here for the first time has been presented, in an English form, a comprehensive view for this period. Of German literature of the nineteenth century, apart from Goethe and Schiller, Heine, Schlegel, Humboldt, Freytag, Schopenhauer, Nietzsche, and Sudermann, English-speaking readers have remained comparatively ignorant. In an endeavor to correct this condition, the compilers have drawn heavily from Germans who have written within the past fifty years. The reader will see how much they have done so from a statement that the first ten volumes of the twenty end with Bismarck and Moltke, the second ten being concerned with writers of later times. Special emphasis is laid on German dramatic writers of very recent times, and on recent writers of short stories and lyric poems. To these three classes the last three volumes are devoted.

As has been said before in these columns, it may be doubted if anywhere outside of Germany, except in New York, could so comprehensive a library of German literature have been compiled and printed—at any rate, with the same authority and dispatch. The latest volumes confirm the impression created by the first as to the remarkable combination of taste, scholarship, and literary skill shown in the work. The illustrations are from the works of contemporary, or recent, artists. They are intended to bring out "certain broad tendencies of German painting in the nineteenth century," are presented in half-tone and photogravure, and add notably to the interest of the collection. Each volume also has a hand-colored frontispiece. Paper, printing, and binding are notable for quality and fitness. We have a large, easily opened page, and large



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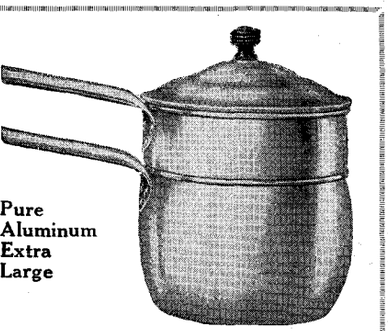

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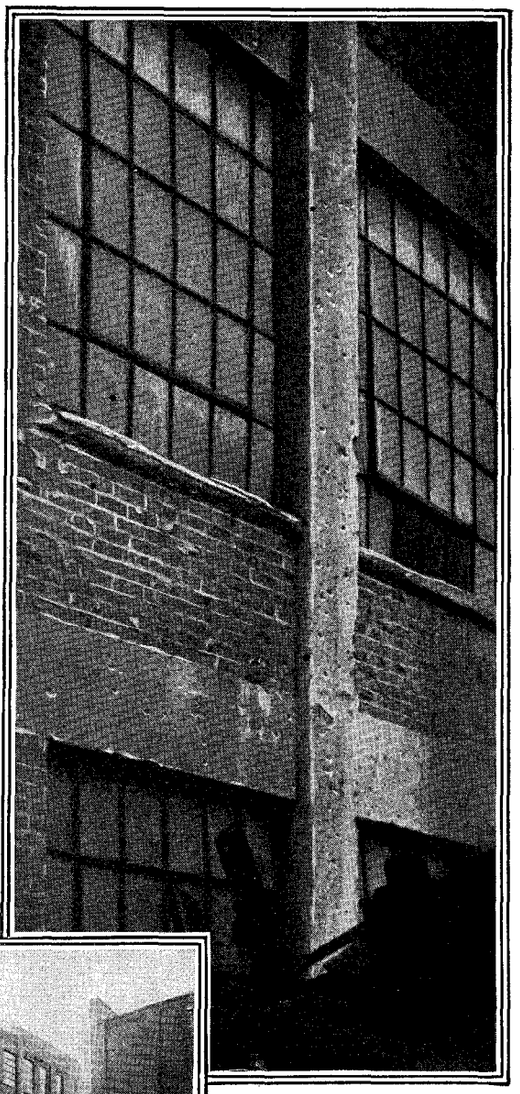

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Note above the brick and concrete scaled by the intense heat. The smaller view shows the complete destruction of the wooden factory closely adjoining the Fenestrated Reliance Gauge Column building.

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clear type. It is believed that the work gives to America what no country in Europe has yet acquired—a comprehensive English version of this great European literature. Altho German literature began later than French or English, it developed so rapidly, grew to such power, and manifested such beauty that for a time it seemed about to eclipse, or to threaten to eclipse, the contemporary literatures among which it flourished. It was Carlyle who first revealed to his countrymen the charm of many of the authors here represented. He and Coleridge, James Anthony Froude, and Lord Lytton are very properly among the English authors whose translations are employed.

HELPS TO BETTER LIVING

Fisher, Irving, and Eugene Lyman Fisk, M.D. *How to Live: Rules for Healthful Living Based on Modern Science.* With portraits. Pp. ix–345. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1 net.

Health not only surpasses all other possessions, but is the foundation of them all—the *sine qua non* of material and spiritual good. How to preserve and make the most of this jewel of life is the subject of this practical treatise. The volume is authorized by, and prepared in collaboration with, the Hygienic Reference Board of the Life Extension Institute, of which William Howard Taft is chairman of the Board of Directors. A portrait of the former President appears as frontispiece. Mr. Taft has written the Foreword. Quoting Disraeli to the effect that "public health is the foundation on which repose the happiness of the people and the power of a country," and affirms that the care of individual and family health is "the first and most patriotic duty of a citizen."

Individual hygiene, which is taught in the book, implies high ideals of health, strength, endurance, symmetry, and beauty. It increases enormously our capacity for work and usefulness, and tends to happiness. The ideal presented is the opposite of the medieval one. It seems, in a certain sense, a turning from Christian to Greek ideals. Those wholesome ideals, the authors declare, are now at work in the world. Science, which has revolutionized every other field of human endeavor, has now entered the most important field of all—health-conservation. While public health has received great attention in recent years, individual health, the authors contend, has been neglected. Few persons, it is declared, reach the age of forty sound and normal. Almost every aspect of hygiene is considered in the volume, and there are accompanying portraits of physicians associated with the health-extension movement.

REMINISCENCES BY POULTNEY BIGELOW

Bigelow, Poultney. Prussian Memories, 1864-1914. Pp. xiii–197. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25 net.

Poultney Bigelow is one of the foremost of the literary paladins who have taken the field against the Kaiser and Prussian *Kultur*. He has broken many a lance upon the spiked helmets so familiar to his boyhood, and he is generally regarded as a redoubtable antagonist—partly because of his unique equipment of knowledge gained at first hand in Germany, partly because of his broadsword literary tactics and of his downright, Rooseveltian manner of saying the thing he means, no matter who is hit. Mr. Bigelow has reached his sixtieth birthday and claims a place "in the

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ranks of the elders," with the right "to be reminiscent, not to say garrulous." Few men who write books can draw upon such rich stores of experience. He has crossed the ocean ninety times, three trips being under sail. Four times he has circumnavigated the globe—once under sail, and was thrice shipwrecked. He has seen many of the world's veiled wonders, and knows the marvels of China, Borneo, Zululand, and New Guinea. In "Prussian Memories" Mr. Bigelow has collected all the interesting things that he can recall of his sojourns in Germany. Most people know that his boyhood was spent in the Fatherland and that the present Emperor of Germany was once his playmate. He knows the country of *Kultur* thoroughly, has come in personal contact with its great personages; has studied its literature and imbibed its famous philosophy at the fount. His book teems with ideas of German life and art, pungently phrased. Potsdam, the citadel of Prussian militarism, seems to him "a wilderness of barracks, fountains, temples, esplanades, with innumerable marble divinities waving their naked arms and legs as tho begging in vain for warm clothes in the damp and cold of the Brandenburg swamps." Mr. Bigelow devotes chapters to the universities, the famous scholars of Germany, the cult of Shakespeare, and the triumph accorded Edwin Booth when he interpreted the poet in English to admiring Berlin audiences.

THE IRISH IN OTHER LANDS THAN IRELAND

O'Donnell, Elliot. The Irish Abroad: A Record of the Achievements of Wanderers from Ireland. With illustrations. Octavo, pp. vi–400. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50 net.

Readers of Ireland's history are assailed by a multitude of bewildering reflections. What was the reason for a system of oppression continued for centuries to the common detriment of victor and vanquished alike? By what process of reasoning were a brave, generous, highly gifted people subjected to a species of misrule the like of which can not be found elsewhere in history? Why did England, usually so wise and liberal in her treatment of peoples whom she has come in contact with during her aggressive history, single out her sister nation, Ireland, for terrible treatment? Whatever the explanation, the results are apparent enough, and the most notable is the dispersion of the Irish race throughout the world, and that is the subject of Mr. O'Donnell's interesting book.

With the exception of a preliminary chapter on the ancient history of Ireland and the Elizabethan era—the nation's blackest epoch—the volume deals entirely with the achievements of Irishmen in various countries of their adoption—in which are included England, Scotland, Wales, France, Spain, the English colonies, and the United States. By way of suggesting some of the reasons for an emigration which from time to time impoverished the island, draining it of its chief resources, the author gives a résumé of the early persecutions associated with the name of Queen Elizabeth. So incredibly severe in cruelty was the treatment meted out to the Irish at this period that it has been left out of the record by many English historians. Americans have simply refused to believe it, and yet it is probably all true. What Cromwell did in Ireland the author

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declares to have few parallels in European history. The atrocities of Drogheda and Wexford, he asserts, equal those of Alva at Bruges and surpass those of Tilly at Magdeburg. Having disposed of half the Irish population of Ulster and Connaught, the Protector got rid of most of the rest by deportation.

What gave the greatest impetus to early emigration from Ireland were the enactments known as penal laws, principally directed against the religion of Ireland. With the return of the Stuarts the prospects of Ireland seemed to brighten for a moment. But the success of the Revolution and the accession of William III. shattered brief hopes. The laws approved by William may be briefly summarized: Catholics were excluded from the Irish Parliament, as well as from the Army, Navy, corporations, magistracy, bar, bench grand juries, and vestries. No Catholic could be a sheriff, soldier, gamekeeper, or constable. Those of the proscribed religion, which practically excluded the nation, could not possess firearms under penalty of imprisonment, whipping, or pillory. No Catholic could own a horse worth more than five pounds. No Catholic could receive any kind of education whatever; nor were his children allowed to attend school. No Catholic was allowed to purchase land or to inherit it. If a Catholic bought land, the first Protestant who informed against him became its legal possessor. The eldest son of a Catholic, upon renouncing his creed, became the legal possessor of his father's estate. Any wife renouncing the Catholic for the Protestant faith obtained a certain proportion of her husband's property and was freed from his control. Any marriage contracted between a Catholic and a Protestant was null and void.

Many of these laws long remained in force. Justin McCarthy, an unusually restrained writer, has thus alluded to them: "It is hard for a more enlightened age to believe that such laws as these were ever passed, or, being passed, were ever practised. It was well said that the penal code would not have been practised in hell, or it would have overturned the kingdom of Beelzebub."

Having sketched the terrible background of his drama, Mr. O'Donnell proceeds to give an exhaustive and interesting account of expatriated Ireland. Of this the weakest part is probably that in which the Irish in America are touched upon, the knowledge on which this is based being limited and sometimes erroneous. But he tells, in simple words and without boastfulness, how an exiled race began life anew in other countries, and how, while preserving intact their national traits and traditions, they gave all their efforts, and quite often their lives, to the countries of their adoption. The story of the Irish abroad is probably the brighter side of Ireland: it might be thought compensation for the black record of the homeland.

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Frazer, Mrs. Hugh. Storied Italy. Large 8vo, pp. vi-344. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.50 net.

This volume tho not easy to describe is not difficult to appreciate. It contains a series of chapters giving experiences of this distinguished author in Rome, on the election of Benedict XV., the church and decorations of Santa Susanna, a Roman Christmas, four chapters on Francesca Ponziani, one each on the Bathurst Tragedy, the Seer of Gallardon, a Napoleonic Mystery, and several on other attractive subjects. Each story has a charm all its own, in subject, incident, and manner of telling. It is a restful book for the fireside, or cozy corner, in winter, or for the shady hammock or swinging chair in summer—a volume to take leisure over, the reader anticipating no stirring climax, but enjoying ever the luxury of a good tale (in the sense of a bit of history, usually out of the ordinary) well told, as the butterfly in unhurried flight sips the nectar of varied flowers. The work is set up in attractive form, printed on thick paper, is clearly typed, attractively bound and boxed.

Pennell, Joseph. Pictures in the Land of Temples. Reproductions of a Series of Lithograms made by him in the Land of Temples—June, 1913. Together with Impressions and Notes by the Artist. Small 4to. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.25 net.

The artist of the Panama Canal and of the water-front of New York went to Greece (1) "to see what remained of her glory" and to compare "the greatest work of the past" with that "of the present"; (2) to prove a "Boston authority" wrong who called him "a rag-time sketcher." He found Greece—that is, ancient Greece and her colonies—"wonderful and beautiful," and "drew the things that interested" him. Here he gives forty reproductions of drawings—from Taormina, Segesta, Girgenti, Pæstum, Athens, Delphi, and Sunium—with seventeen pages of general introduction, and a few lines for each picture. The remarks he makes are vivid and interesting, tho he takes space to repeat some commonplaces. The only jarring note is an unworthy fling at archeologists—"most of them have no feeling for the art they have dug up." The drawings show Pennell in his most appreciative mood.

Green, Horace. The Log of a Non-Combatant. With illustrations. Pp. x-169. New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.25 net.

This is an intimate, personal narrative of the opening scenes of the war in Flanders by a staff correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*. It gives what a correspondent would have mailed to his paper for publication on the morrow of the events described had he not been foiled by the censor. The story has the graphic charm of what comes from an eye-witness, and the glimpses it gives of the ravaging of Belgium are to be ranked among the records of the war. Mr. Green visited Termonde after the second bombardment. He found "a heap of smoldering ashes where there had been a thriving town." He was in Antwerp from the beginning of the bombardment until the surrender of the city; and he looked down from his hotel window upon the flight of the people from the doomed city:

"They were the people of Antwerp itself, swelled by exiles from Alost, Aerschot, Malines, Termonde, and other cities to the south and west. Intermittently for two days and nights I watched them from my room in the Queen's. From five yards beneath my window-ledge came the shuffle, shuffle of unending feet, the creak and groans of heavy cart-wheels, the talk and babble of guttural tongues, the yelp of hounds, as the thousands moved and wept and surged and jostled along throughout

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the night and into the uncertain mist of that October morning."

H.R.H. Infanta Eulalia. Court Life from Within. Pp. 256. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.50.

This picture of the restrictions under which royal families live presents to a democratic, liberty-loving American something like a life in prison. The Infanta's characterization of that life as "empty and meaningless" is not meant to apply to those who are actively "engaged in duties of rulership," but to other members of the immediate family who are so hedged about by rules and regulations that they can never be spontaneous or natural. The book is sympathetically written, the diction is good and the style convincing. Her descriptions of different courts—English, Norwegian, Russian, Spanish, and German—give graphic pictures and permit her to pay personal tribute to rulers who are now prominently in the world's vision. At the Chicago Exposition in 1892 the Infanta Eulalia was the official representative of Spain. Some of her revelations are fraught with unconscious pathos. All have the power of actual experience and the charm of sincerity.

Tarbell, Ida M. The Ways of Woman. Pp. 135. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1915. $1.

The opinions and ideas in this little book have "grown naturally out of the author's every-day life and observations." They are here combined, not to solve the woman problem, but in an attempt to "interpret, informally, certain activities and responsibilities of the average normal woman." Miss Tarbell is esteemed for breadth of vision and sane thoughts. It is a relief to have her go below the surface and repudiate snap-shot judgments in regard to woman's present status and probable future development. It is a book of hopeful, cheerful thoughts. It makes an especial plea for the young girl, explains why she, naturally and with good results, acquired the reputation of being "talkative"; advises a practical training in domestic science that women may bring to the business of life a trained mind; and, best of all, calls the reader's attention to the "young girl's thoughts," and the necessity for making them honest, pure, and healthy. It is a very human book, worthy of careful reading.

Sweetser, Kate Dickinson. Ten Great Adventurers. Pp. 281. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. 1915. $1.50.

Each of the ten adventures here recorded—those of Drake, Livingstone, John Smith, Columbus, Boone, Sir John Franklin, Cortez, John Paul Jones, Fernando de Soto, and Garibaldi—is made the subject of a chapter of history, told with the charm of a story, and a wealth of detail that makes the bare facts inspiring and entertaining. These sketches were written with special thought for young readers, and with the avowed object of promoting a desire in the reader to turn to more comprehensive histories. The style is so entertaining that the object should be easily attained.

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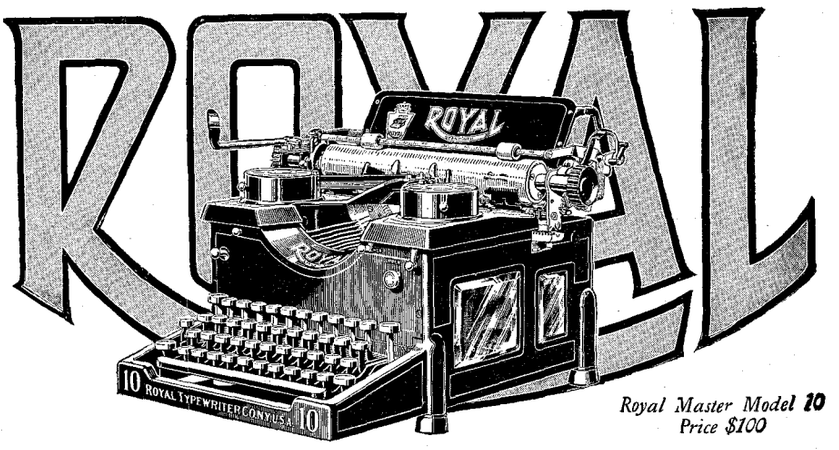

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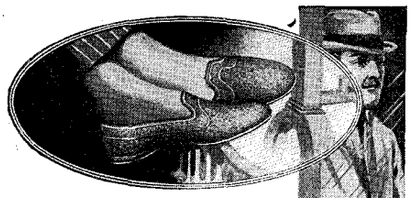

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

MAJOR MOTON FOR TUSKEGEE

AN appealing introduction to Major Robert Roussa Moton is given by Will Cousin, in an article in the New York *Evening Post*, in which he describes a typical meeting at Hampton Institute. The speaker of the evening is late, and the audience are growing uneasy and fretful. But soon "a large man" comes to the front of the platform and after a few friendly words starts in quite simply singing:

> In bright mansions above,
> In bright mansions above,
> Lord, I want to be up yonder,
> In bright mansions above.

The easy melody is taken up at once and swells, until the whole hall is singing itself into a most receptive mood, to welcome the tardy speaker. During the rest of the evening no one is a more inconspicuous or a more intensely interested listener than this same powerful leader of the negro race. That is, unless later there is another call for his talents—to "jolly" the audience into making contribution for some worthy purpose. Then, "he gets up and tells the story about his friend in Virginia, who met a 'ha'nt' one dark night, and he tells it so well that the delighted audience makes the subsequent collection a great success."

Major Moton, we are told, is only forty-eight years old. Since he was graduated from Hampton, in 1900, he has been almost wholly occupied with the interests of that school. He is described as of massive build and distinctly negroid characteristics, a full-blooded African, descended from a high African chieftain. A story which he himself has told is to the effect that his great-great-grandfather, or thereabouts, was shanghaied from his kingdom by a slave-dealer about 1735 and sold here among the very captives which he had furnished to the white man.

The trustees of Tuskegee chose Major Moton as the head of that institution because they felt that under his guidance "the policies, aims, and attitude of the Institute will continue unchanged." How well he will follow in the footsteps of his close friend and comrade, Booker T. Washington, may be judged from his own words, quoted in part from a speech delivered at a Tuskegee commencement:

> You and I belong to an undeveloped, backward race that is rarely for its own sake taken into account in the adjustment of man's relation to man, but is considered largely with reference to the impression which it makes upon the dominant Anglo-Saxon. The question which the American nation must face, and which the negro as a part of the nation must soberly and dispassionately consider, is the mutual, social, civic, and industrial adjustment of two races, differing widely in characteristics and diverse in physical peculiarities, but alike suspicious and alike jealous, and alike more or less biased and prejudiced each toward the other.

But I believe that, unless democracy is a failure and Christianity a mockery, it is entirely feasible and practicable for the white and black races of America to develop side by side, in harmony and mutual helpfulness each toward the other, each making its contributions to the wealth and culture of our beloved country.

But the best conception of the new leader is given in the words of the late Mr. Washington himself. If at the time they were written he had been especially recommending his friend for the position just attained, he could hardly have indorsed the trustees' choice more heartily. He said:

> It has been my privilege to come into contact with many different types of people, but I know few men who are so lovable, and, at the same time, so sensible in their nature as Major Moton. He is chock-full of common sense. Further than that, he is a man who, without obtruding himself and without understanding how he does it, makes you believe in him from the very first time you see him and from your first contact with him, and, at the same time, makes you love him. He is the kind of man in whose company I always feel like being, never tire of, always want to be around him or always want to be near him.
>
> One of the continual sources of surprize to people who come for the first time into the Southern States is to hear of the affection with which white men and women speak of the older generation of colored people with whom they grew up, particularly the old colored nurses. The life-long friendships that exist between these old aunties and uncles with whom the white children were raised are something that it is hard for strangers to understand.
>
> It is just these qualities of human sympathy and affection that endeared so many of the older generation of negroes to their masters and mistresses, and which seem to have found expression, in a higher form, in Major Moton. Altho he has little schooling outside of what he was able to get at Hampton Institute, Major Moton is one of the best-read men and one of the most interesting men to talk with I have ever met. Education has not spoiled him, as it seems to have done in the case of some other educated negroes. It has not embittered or narrowed him in his affections. He has not learned to hate or distrust any class of people, and he is just as ready to assist and show a kindness to a white man as to a black man, to a Southerner as to a Northerner.
>
> Major Moton knows by intuition Northern white people and Southern white people. I have often heard the remark made that the Southern white man knows more about the negro in the South than anybody else. I will not stop here to debate that question, but I will add that colored men like Major Moton know more about the Southern white man than anybody else on earth.
>
> This thorough understanding of both races which Major Moton possesses has enabled him to give his students just the sort of practical and helpful advice and counsel that no white man who has not himself faced the peculiar conditions of the negro could be able to give.

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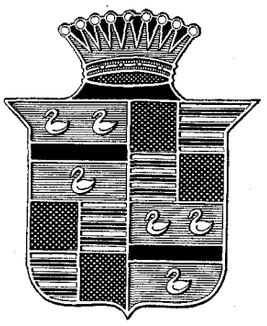
If you cannot do better than to arrange for delivery in a month or two, we urge you to take that precaution.



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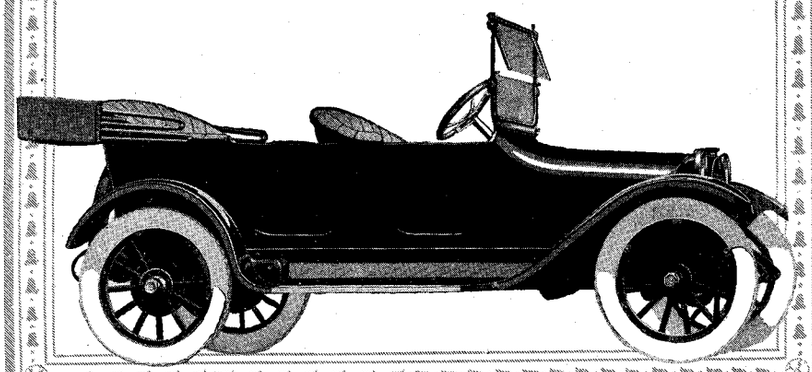

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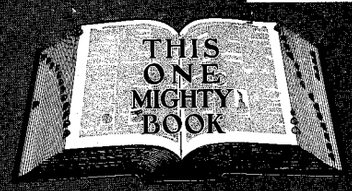

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I have seen Major Moton in a good many trying situations in which an ordinary man would have lost his head, but I have never seen him when he seemed to feel the least degraded or humiliated. I have learned from Major Moton that one need not belong to a superior race to be a gentleman.

ORGANIZED BALL'S SACRIFICE HIT

WAR-GAMES have been growing in popularity for a year and a half. They vary from pop-gun arrangements in the toy-stores to the full-sized relief-map sort that our army officers play; but a new variety is just out, more fascinating in its intricacy than anything the War College or the toy-man can exhibit. This is entitled "The Big League Sacrifice Hit; or, Coaxing the Wolf from the Door with Lamb-Chops." As recently played by Ban Johnson, Phil Ball, Otto Steifel, Harry Sinclair, President Tener, and others, it consists in every one swallowing a few reckless assertions and dismounting from his high war-horse, while each player is given a little memento or Christmas gift—in each case, tho less than he had expected, quite acceptable. The Federal League, instigated two years ago by several fan-magnates, among them the Ward Brothers, of Brooklyn (who made bread famous), tossed its hat into the diamond and declared for higher baseball at lower prices. Those who said it could not last looked on amazed while it fought its way from the position of a hazardous possibility to that of an undeniable fact. As a fact, however, it did not last; but neither did it share the usual fate of unsuccessful reforms. It wobbled and fell, but it nearly brought the whole grand stand down with it, and first aid had to be applied in a hurry—not to the Federal League, but to the other two. Despite all the rancor that existed between the upstart League and its more aristocratic rivals, despite all the broken contracts of players who had scented a leaky treasure-chest among the spendthrift Feds, despite a great deal of talk and "fight-to-the-death" resolution apparent on both sides, peace finally was made, and the baseball war was ended. And this was not apparently half so much through any great desire for peace among the baseball owners as from the fact that the Feds while too weak to last long were yet strong enough to threaten destruction to the American and National leagues before they succumbed. The wolf was at the door of Organized Baseball, and somebody had to go out and feed him and plead with him to go away. This is how the final agreement came about and why thousands of dollars were paid over to Fed owners, why Fed players are provided for, and former "outrages" forgotten, or, as a correspondent of the New York *Telegraph* wrote of the final conference at Cincinnati:

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The waters of the baseball maelstrom, which have covered the earth for over two years, have subsided and the dove of peace, flitting forth from the ark of those modern Noahs, Messrs. Johnson, Tener, and Gilmore, has found dry land whereon to rest her foot. Yesterday the gentle bird sent a telegraphic olive-branch over the singing wires which connect Cincinnati with the civilized world, and the name of Garry Herrmann's city ought hereafter to be called Mount Ararat, the place where the peace-ark landed.

The exact spot where the historic treaty was signed by representatives of the National, American, and Federal leagues was the Hotel Sinton, and by the terms of the agreement the outlaw organization goes out of existence as a league operating baseball clubs, leaving the field of the national pastime to the Tener and Johnson circuits.

Other lamb-chops for the Fed wolf are:

All players under contract to the Federal League will be eligible to play in Organized Baseball.

The Federal League magnates who raided clubs in Organized Baseball will return title to such clubs of all players under contract with them.

The rest of the Federal League players will become the property of the Federal League, and any club in Organized Baseball is at liberty to purchase them.

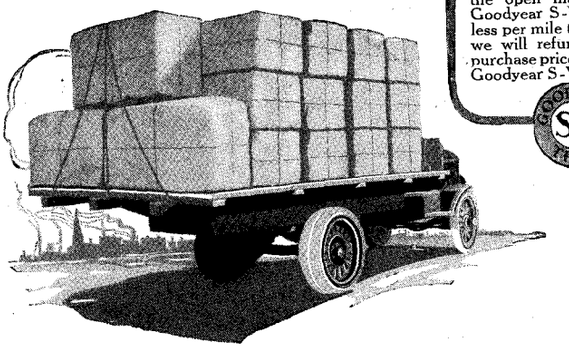
Chicago Cubs bought by Charles Weeghman.

Phil Ball gains control of the St. Louis American League Club.

It is natural enough that the accusation of "lying down" and quitting has been cast up in turn at each of the participants in the conference. But, as George M. Young writes in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "when the matter is thoroughly sifted it will be found that the dove of peace was liberated from three different lofts about the same time, with the bird from the Federal League flying just a little bit faster than those from the other two cotes." He goes on to give the history of the final understanding, which was a matter that could not be hastily approached:

Charley Weeghman was the first of the Federal League magnates to realize that the independents were bucking a losing game, and after one season of it in Chicago he was willing to get out by buying the Chicago Cubs. He was persuaded to hold on another year, and, following a season of heavy losses and no promise of gaining anything, the death of Robert B. Ward, of Brooklyn, removed the strongest support from the "Fed" organization and brought things to a climax. Having floated the Brooklyn Federal League team at a loss of about $500,000 and helped several other clubs in the circuit to keep going, the Wards were in the hole to the extent of close to $800,000, and after the death of Robert B., his brother, George S. Ward, let it be known that he had had enough of the game.

The stand taken by Ward started Weeghman to work again. He and Garry Herrmann got together on the proposition of buying the Chicago Cubs and managed to persuade Charles P. Taft to dispose of his holdings. Ed Gwinner and C. B.



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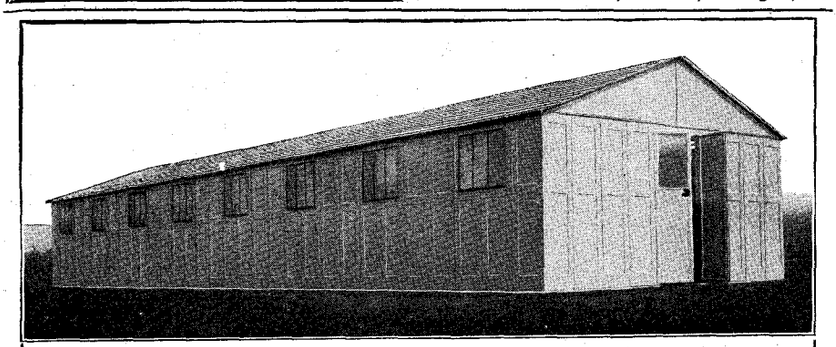

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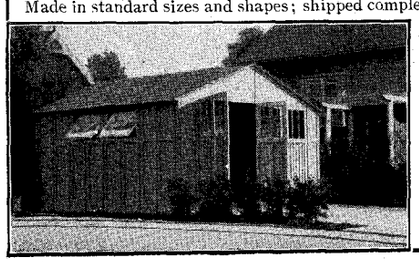

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Comstock, the Pittsburg members of the Federal clan, were the next to "get from under." It is reported these two spent $300,000 in floating the Pittsburg Feds, and also obtained help from Robert B. Ward. Gwinner and Comstock were willing to listen to any proposition that would protect their interests. About this time Phil Ball and Otto Steifel, the St. Louis promoters, who had spent many thousands trying to fight Organized Baseball, began to look about for a chance to escape the crash which appeared inevitable.

One week prior to the conference of the National and Federal league representatives in New York, Ball met Ban Johnson in Chicago and asked the American League head if he would listen to a proposition to end the baseball war. This conference lasted all day, and in the evening Ball and Johnson were joined by Harry F. Sinclair, the new "angel" of the "Feds," who was hurriedly summoned from New York. The result of this chat was that Johnson agreed to arrange for the sale of the St. Louis Browns to Ball and Steifel.

It was all very plain to Sinclair after this that the Federal League was about to explode and it was he who arranged the meeting with the National, in New York, where the Federal League, not the National League, made further overtures for peace which were acceptable to President Tener and his associates. The surprizing part of it all is that no mention was made of the Chicago conference with Ban Johnson or the proposed sale of the Browns to Ball and Steifel.

In all these conferences the only disturbing element was James A. Gilmore, who has all along insisted that if the Federal League would stick, Organized Baseball would finally give in. Gilmore was not present at any of the meetings held in the West, and the arrangements made to transfer the Chicago Cubs to Weeghman and the St. Louis Browns to Ball and Steifel were completed without Gilmore figuring in any way. Gilmore's position in the peace-conference can be summed up in the words of one of the Federal League's principal backers, who said: "Let Gilmore talk if he wants to; we want peace, and will have it if Organized Baseball will help us."

Some time ago Grantland Rice, of the New York *Tribune*, remarked that "the thrill of seeing a contract waved in court is trifling beside the thrill of a two-base clout with a man on second." This explains thoroughly the feeling of relief that refreshed the weary sporting-page enthusiasts when the last article of the agreement was accepted and the affair closed for all. The baseball war is over, and each and every one of them is hoping that the baseball *game* may be revived. In this frame of mind is the editor of *The Telegraph* when he writes his view of the whole matter:

The game was in the hands of certain men, and certain other men thought a gold-mine was being worked. They went into the baseball business and discovered that they had made a mistake; that all is not gold that glitters, and fortunes are not made in professional baseball. Men who in the ordinary walks of life could not earn $20 a week were paid enormous

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sums to play ball a few hours a day and given iron-clad contracts for terms of years. Some of the highly paid performers did not come up to the mark, but fell back on their contracts and drew all the money that came into the box-office—and more, too. There were millionaires back of the new so-called "outlaw" league, but even the opulent hate to see nothing coming in and something going out all the time. Therefore the Federal League and the leagues in Organized Baseball have made peace. The patrons of the game will rejoice. Interest has waned in the national game, but it may be revived. If anything can revive it, the peace pact now being made will do so. Also it will put the magnates and the self-styled fighters—the Gilmores, the Barneys, the Balls, and all the others—into the background and give the players the spot-light. And this will suit the fans.

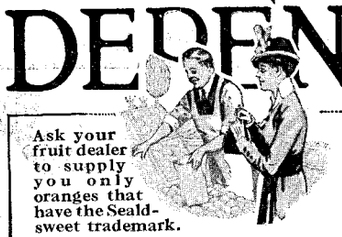
THE CENSOR ENTRENCHED

THE safest place for a censor is, undoubtedly, in a dugout at the front. Those who foolishly linger on at home, dodging brickbats hurled alike by populace and press, suffer for their temerity. In the trenches is a happier existence, for there the censor's activities go unblest by publicity. He rules his little empire of suspicious literature quite untroubled by any authorities with power of criticism. Along the English lines he is usually a minor officer in his particular section, whose duty it is to examine all the outgoing mail of his astonishingly prolific charges. Tommy rather takes to letter-writing, and has the picture post-card craze as well. This means work for the censor, and doubtless exceedingly boresome work at times, but there are occasional alleviations. The mail is generally divisible into three parts—post-cards, officially sealed letters, and letters unsealed. Most of the post-cards are of the army regulation sort, on which the only possible epistolary offense is originality of any sort. Picture post-cards there are however. In describing the activities of one "Bobby Little" as censor, Ian Hay, writing for *Blackwood's*, states that the French illustrated cards, presenting highly imaginative scenes in unmistakable colors, find much favor with the British forces, and that—

> Most of these present soldiers—soldiers posing, soldiers exchanging international hand-grips, soldiers grouped round a massive and *décolletée* lady in flowing robes, and declaring that *La patrie sera libre!* Underneath this last, Private Ogg has written:
>
> "Dear Lizzie—I hope this finds you well as it leaves me so. I send you a French p.c. The writing means long live the Queen of France."

The coveted "green envelops" that must enclose all sealed letters and whose seal bears the writer's signature under the oath, "I certify on my honor that the contents of this envelop refer to nothing but private and family matters," form the

DEPENDABILITY



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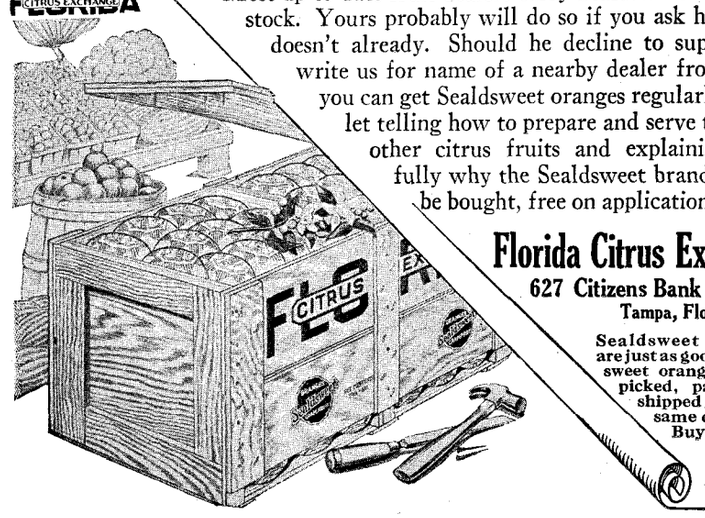

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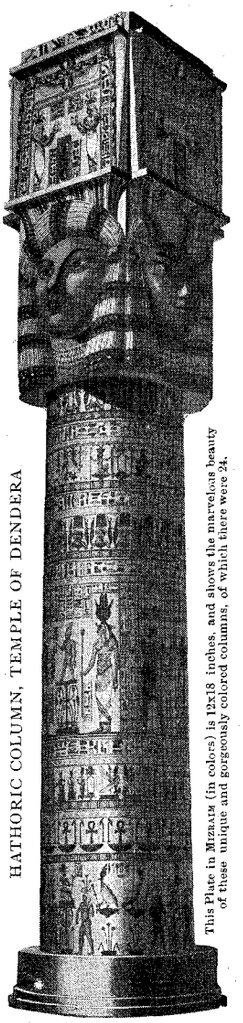

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easiest portion of the censor's labors. He has only to be sure that no bulky missive is addrest to some one—for example, the editor of a London newspaper—who might not be interested in "private and family matters." Then comes the prying into the unsealed letters, in which duty the censor's conscience is considerably put at rest by evidence that some of the writers rather enjoy than otherwise the prospect of official perusal. Or, as we read—

Others cheerfully avail themselves of this opportunity of conveying advice or reproof to those above them, by means of what the Royal Artillery call "indirect fire." Private Dunshie remarks:

"We have been getting no pay these three weeks, but I doubt the officer will know what has become of the money."

It is the firm conviction of every private soldier in "Ki" [khaki] that all fines and deductions go straight into the pocket of the officer who levies them. Private Hogg, always an optimist, opines:

"The officers should know better how to treat us now, for they all get a read of our letters."

The censor soon gains, certainly, a running knowledge of all the many and devious flirtations which Tommy carries on in the face of possible immediate destruction. It is a happy day, for example, that brings to light the fact that "Private Cosh," who has been writing incessantly to no fewer than four admiring females, has been deserted by one of them in favor of the local milkman (*the slacker!*). The difference that this rift will make to the censor is appreciable. Thus heartened, he plows steadily on through the other letters:

Most of them begin in accordance with some approved formula, such as—

It is with the greatest of pleasure that I take up my pen—

It is invariably a pencil, and a blunt one at that.

Crosses are ubiquitous, and the flap of the envelop usually bears the mystic formula, S. W. A. K. This apparently means "Sealed with a kiss," which, considering that the sealing is done not by the writer, but by the censor, seems to take a good deal for granted.

Most of the letters acknowledge the receipt of a "parcle"; many give a guarded summary of the military situation:

We are not allowed to tell you about the war, but I may say that we are now in the trenches. We are all in the pink, and not many of the boys has gotten a dose of lead-poisoning yet.

It is a pity that the names of places have to be left blank. Otherwise we should get some fine phonetic spelling. Our pronunciation is founded on no pedantic rules. Armentières is Armentears, Busnes is Business, Bailleul is Booloo, and Vieille Chapelle is Veal Chapel.

The chief difficulty of the writers appears to be to round off their letters gracefully. *Having no more to say, I will now draw to a close*, is the accepted formula. Private Burke, never a tactician, concludes a most ardent love-letter thus:

"Well, Kate, I will now close, as I have to write to another of the girls."

But to Private Mucklewame literary composition presents no difficulties. Here is a single example of his terse and masterly style:

"Dere wife, if you could make the next postal order a trifle stronger, I might get getting an egg to my tea.—Your loving husband, JAS. MUCKLEWAME, No. 74077."

But there is a serious side, too, to the correspondence that passes through Censor Little's hands, and this does not lack appreciation from the sympathetic critic:

Listen to Lance-Corporal M'Snape:

"Well, mother, I got your parcel, and the things was most welcome; but you must not send any more. I seen a shilling stamp on the parcel: that is too much for you to afford."

How many officers take the trouble to examine the stamp on their parcels?

And there is a wealth of homely sentiment and honest affection which holds up its head without shame even in the presence of the censor.

One rather pathetic screed began: "Well, wife, I doubt this will be a poor letter, for I canna get one of they green envelops to-day, but I'll try my best—"

Bobby Little sealed and signed without further scrutiny.

A TWENTIETH-CENTURY SAMURAI

IT MUST surely be with the memory of a whirlwind land and a feverish, unrestful people that Baron Shibusawa gazes these days toward the eastern horizon, below which seethes America. For it was a remarkably busy forty days that the Baron spent with us, and he, a "superman" of seventy-six years of age, was practically the only one of his party who stood up under the ceaseless round of dinners, receptions, business conferences, and interviews, and did not miss a single one of them.

While here, Mr. Shibusawa had an affecting interview with John Wanamaker, in which he was shown Mr. Wanamaker's Sunday-school class and became convinced that Japan has not "reached the high standard of business manhood that America has developed." Mr. Shibusawa has no Sunday-school class at home. But he believes that "wealth itself is nothing without some noble ideal or faith to guide one in the use of it," and that business men must "foster a faith in higher things." Nor is this merely a soft speech by way of compliment to the Sunday-school activities of American magnates. The great Japanese believes religion to be a practical affair. "Religion," he says, "has been regarded as something superstitious, which is a great mistake." And so, even before Mr. Wanamaker gave him two copies of the Bible printed in Japanese and urged him "with tears in his eyes" to seek "what he called the real true faith," Mr. Shibusawa had founded in Japan a society for the purpose of studying the religious and ethical teaching of all races and nations in the world.

Hands across the Pacific, was his text

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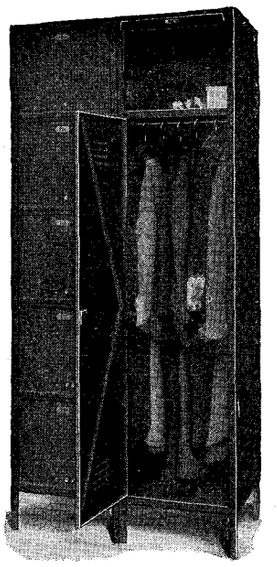

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in every address while here, a transoceanic friendship for which there is mutual need. But besides the advantage that closer bonds between the two countries would bring, the Baron called our attention to another side of their relationship, one that "our American friends do not seem to understand clearly." In his remarks to Mr. Adachi Kinnosuke, who interviewed him for the New York *World*, he explains:

It is the sentimental attachment of Japan to America. We speak of the gratitude which our people feel toward America and the Americans, and some people become cynical at once. They must be ever mindful of one thing, however, if they be just. And that is the Japanese respect for history. We revere our ancestors and respect our traditions beyond the every-day understanding of the peoples of the Occident. I am told that the grave of Townsend Harris, the first American Plenipotentiary to the Court of Yeddo, is not overcrowded with the pilgrims from New York City, altho it is in Brooklyn. I am even told that it is hard to find people in Brooklyn who ever heard of Mr. Harris.

I know hundreds and hundreds of Japanese make pilgrimage to his grave year in and year out. Townsend Harris was a benefactor of Japan, and our people have no trouble remembering the fact.

While here, the Baron was at times referred to as "the Morgan of Japan." Possibly that conveys to the American mind as vivid a picture as could be given in one set phrase, but the truth is that Ei-ichi Shibusawa has been far more than that. One might call him "the Hill-Morgan - Rockefeller - Carnegie - Vanderbilt of Japan," and still not say it all. This we learn from the New York *Sun's* richly informed writer on Oriental topics, who tells of Mr. Shibusawa's "conversion" from Samurai to financier:

It is not under helmet or epaulets only that heroes in valor and achievement make their mark in history. Forty-two years ago, when Japan was emerging from feudalism and irresponsible government into the world's light, Ei-ichi Shibusawa threw away his brace of swords, all privilege and high office, to stand for business honesty. Born in 1840 and early in lucrative service as a feudal retainer, he fortunately saw Europe before reaching thirty. Imprest with the high social position and influence of the merchant, who in old Japan was the lowest class of society, he resolved on a campaign of uplift. Holding a prominent office in the treasury under the Mikado's new government at Tokyo, he found that secret and medieval methods still prevailed in national finance. His soul became insurgent. In a bold manifesto, in 1873, he denounced the irresponsible and antiquated methods of bookkeeping and of handling the public money.

Those who were in Tokyo at the time vividly recall the tremendous excitement caused by thus "talking out in meeting." Such unheard-of exposure of official incompetence was dangerous when swords were as many as trees in the forest. Not a few expected and waited in trembling to hear of another of those old-time assassinations that were so numerous then.

To Fellow Owners of Gardens, Estates, Farms

THE season is here when we who are interested in horticulture turn our attention to planning next season's work. Of course we have all decided to excel last year's records. Many of us are so fortunate as to be able to gratify, this year, that inveterate temptation to spend a little more for our supplies than usual, and so we may enjoy the dissipation of big orders to our seedsmen and nurserymen.

There are so many of us who own and love gardens, estates and farms among The Literary Digest's great family of subscribers that the best purveyors to our wants announce their products in The Digest's columns.

The tempting announcements are already appearing and we should begin to get the catalogs.

The Digest's Garden Department is about to begin another series of those little chats on horticultural subjects which have interested us so much in past years. This year, we are told, they will be different, possibly more entertaining and helpful than before.

Garden Department
The Literary Digest

Can You Carry On A Conversation In *French—German* ? *Spanish—Italian* ?

The other day the father of a young lady of our acquaintance promised her a summer in Europe if she would for three minutes carry on a conversation in *French*. This girl had studied the language two winters, and for six months had been a pupil of the most fashionable "French and English boarding-school" for young ladies in New York. Her reports showed that she had studied well, and in French grammar she stood high in her class. *She failed utterly to carry on for three minutes only a simple conversation on a general topic.*

In THOUSANDS of "Digest" readers' homes a similar test would have a like result. If you really want to *speak* and *understand* one of these common foreign languages, use the *ROSENTHAL METHOD* for private study, or organize a *ROSENTHAL CLUB* among your friends. By the

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Indeed, for centuries it had been a fixt custom for the man who spoke unwelcome truth, criticized his superior in office, or attacked the Government, to commit *hari-kari*. His own self-shed blood must be proof of his sincerity. There had been few deviations from this rule. To open the bowels, seat of the soul, was to reveal the reality of belief.

Happily for the credit of the New Japan, Shibusawa survived without scath. He preached in season and out of season the need of commercial integrity. He was himself the soul of business honor. In shining consistency he accepted no Government office, tho the post of Minister of Finance has been repeatedly offered, even prest upon him. He founded the first national bank of Japan, established commercial training-schools, organized the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, and also almshouses and philanthropic institutions. He served his generation as director or chairman of the organizations which he had started. In a thousand ways, through a day and night activity of over forty years, he has labored to make the business man and his calling honorable, public spirited, and measurably unselfish.

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Unquailing in sickness and in health, Shibusawa has pursued his career of lover of his kind. Patron of peace and industry, philanthropist and patriot, unofficial international envoy, he again visits our shores, where often before he has found inspiration. In history he will hold a place hardly second to Kuroki, Oyama, or Togo. With his service to humanity are associated no wounds or death, while because of him are thousands of happy homes, the financial honor of a nation, and the uplift of a class once reckoned as dirt under the heel of parasites in the old days of feudal insolence.

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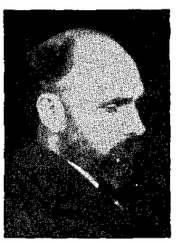

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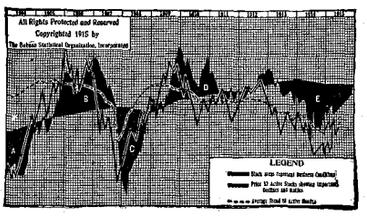

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

PRESENT INCOME VALUES OF RAILROAD AND INDUSTRIAL STOCKS

WHILE many standard stocks dealt in on the New York Exchange now yield as much as 6 per cent. on the price, and in some cases more than that, the question has been raised whether they return more than what capital in these times should expect to receive. It is noted by a writer in *The Journal of Commerce* that, in present circumstances, stocks ought to pay "at least 6 per cent. and bonds about 5 per cent." Indeed, some important issues of bonds have this year been sold on a 6 per cent. basis. The writer prints a table showing what the income values of standard securities were at the close of business on the Stock Exchange on December 24, as follows, his comments being appended:

RAILROADS

	Div.	Income		Div.	Income
Atch. T. & S. Fe..	6	5.63	K. Cy. Sn. pfd....	4	6.32
Do pref.....	5	4.91	Lehigh Valley.....	5	6.08
Atl. Coast L.....	5	4.42	Louisv. & N.....	5	3.89
B. & O. R.R.....	5	5.33	M. St.P. & S. S.M.	7	5.65
Do pref.....	4	5.19	Do pref.....	7	5.34
B. R. T.....	6	6.86	N. Y. C. & H. R...	5	4.65
Can. Pac. Ry.....	10	5.52	Norf. & W.....	6	4.92
C. M. & St. P.....	4	4.24	Do pref.....	4	4.64
Do pref.....	7	5.31	Nor. Pac.....	7	5.98
Chic. & Nwn.....	7	5.35	Pennsylvania.....	$3	5.07
Do pref.....	8	4.60	Phila. Co.....	$3	6.67
C. St. P. M. & O..	7	5.83	Reading.....	$4	4.85
Do pref.....	7	5.19	Do 1st pref.....	$2	4.70
Dela. & Hud.....	9	5.92	Do 2d pref.....	$2	4.70
D. L. & W.....	$10	4.49	South Pac.....	6	5.85
Det. United.....	6	8.25	Third Ave.....	4	6.64
Gt. North. pfd....	7	5.56	Twin City Com...	6	6.32
Ill. Cent.....	5	4.67	Union Pacific.....	8	5.80
Int. C. Corp. pref..	6	7.67	Do pref.....	4	4.82

INDUSTRIALS

	Div.	Income		Div.	Income
A. Agl. Ch. pfd....	6	6.15	Intl. Harv. N. J....	5	4.50
Amer. Can. pfd....	7	6.32	Do pref.....	7	5.96
Am. C. & F.....	2	2.57	Int. Paper pfd.....	2	4.06
Do pref.....	7	6.01	Liggett & M.....	12	4.78
Am. Cot. Oil.....	4	7.32	Do pref.....	7	5.89
Do pref.....	6	6.14	Mackay Cos.....	5	6.25
Amer. Exp.....	6	4.72	Nat'l Biscuit.....	7	5.48
Am. Loco. pfd....	7	6.90	Nat'l Lead.....	8	4.55
Am. Sm. & R.....	4	3.80	Do pref.....	7	6.36
Do pref.....	7	6.25	No. Amer. Co.....	5	6.85
Am. Sug. Ref.....	7	6.02	Peo. G. L. & C....	8	7.31
Do pref.....	7	5.93	P. Steel Car pfd...	7	6.67
Am. T. & T.....	8	6.23	Pullman Co.....	8	4.84
Amer. Tobacco....	20	9.98	Ry. Steel Sp. pfd..	7	7.00
Do pref. new...	6	5.53	Ray. Con. Cop....	$2	7.92
Am. Wool pfd.....	7	7.22	Rep. I. & S. pfd...	7	6.36
Ana. Cop. Min.....	4	4.47	Tenn. Cop.....	$3	4.98
Beth. Steel pfd....	5	4.67	The Tex. Co.....	$10	4.85
Bklyn. U. Gas.....	6	4.51	U. S. Rlty. & Imp.	4	9.88
Cen. Lea. Co.....	4	7.48	U. S. Rub. 1st pfd.	8	7.31
Do. pfd.....	7	6.41	U. S. Steel pfd....	7	6.00
Chino. Cop.....	$4	7.27	Utah Cop.....	$6	7.44
Con. G. Co. N. Y..	7	4.82	Va.-Car Ch. pfd...	8	7.17
C. Prd. Ref. pfd...	5	5.42	Wells Fargo.....	6	4.74
Gen. Elec.....	8	4.61	West. El. & M....	$3	4.35
Gen. Mot. pfd....	7	6.04	W. U. Teleg.....	5	5.75
Gt. North Ore....	50c.	0.97	Woolworth pfd....	7	5.69

"In the instance of the industrial stocks the foreign demand for the products of the companies they represent has had much to do with the increased demand for their products. Even in the cases of United States Steel and other of the large steel concerns that have not entered directly into the manufacture of war-materials the demand they have experienced from manufacturers who are in fact tied up with war-orders has been in large measure responsible for the sudden boom in iron- and steel-trade conditions. The prosperity of the railroads, which are the largest domestic customers of the iron and steel mills, will, if it continues, mean that their necessary requirements for rails and structural material and rolling-stock will be ample to take the place of the war-demand when the latter subsides.

"In the instance of railroad stocks, the transportation of munitions and the increased foreign demand for food-supplies, which are causes due directly to the war, have contributed to the improved traffic returns. But the fact remains that large crops and increased rates have been a combination that would in any event have produced a very substantial improvement in the general railroad situation. This is not all. A change for the better that is equally important is the attitude of the President, and in turn the lesser political lights, toward the transportation question. The President has suggested that a commission be appointed to report upon the legislative requirements necessary to bring the transportation industry of the country up to a proper basis. This contains the clear suggestion that the President has become reconciled to the idea that the railroad-lines need relief from the restrictions that have within the last decade or more been placed upon them by the Interstate Commerce Commission and by other interests. If railroads become generally prosperous it will not take the iron and steel companies of the country long to respond permanently, and a response in this direction, if permanent, can not fail to spread to all other important departments of our national activities."

HOW HARD TIMES HAVE TAUGHT RAILROADS TO SAVE MONEY

It has often been pointed out in recent months that the hard times through which the railroads have been passing were, in one sense at least, a blessing in disguise, since they taught the railroads how to economize and save. New methods of increasing train-loads, for one thing, have been learned during these hard times. In these methods James J. Hill was a pioneer, and it is now said that men who have been devoted to the promotion of efficiency by following and extending Mr. Hill's example have saved for thirty-five railroads the sum of $186,000,000. Several interesting features of this result are set forth by a writer in the New York *Times*, who summarizes an article in *The Railway Age Gazette:*

"The business depression of 1913, 1914, and the early part of 1915, while it caused a number of railroad receiverships, at least resulted in some returns for the railroads generally. Railroad men admit that this depression taught the railroads how to save in expenses as no other period of depression ever did.

"James J. Hill had demonstrated the trite principle that railroads could save money if they increased the load carried by each train between any two or more points. Experimentation in train-loading was taken up all over the continent.

"In the fiscal year that ended June 30, 1915, earnings of railroads of the United States were $163,000,000 less than in 1914. The reports showed, however, that the operating expenses were cut by $186,000,000, so that the books actually showed an increase in net returns. According to *The Railway Age Gazette*, a little over half of this saving was in transportation expenses, which were reduced 9 cents a mile. A cut in that class of expenses represented the real test of efficiency and represented a real saving. *The Gazette* presents the results of train-loading on thirty-five different railroads as practised in the fiscal year ended June 30. Out of these thirty-five roads, including the biggest systems in the country, twenty-eight showed increases in their tonnage per freight-train, as compared with the fiscal year of 1914.

"According to these statistics the aver-

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The Franklin Direct-Air-Cooled Engine turns more of the fuel into useful power than any other engine.

The test of the Franklin Car by the Worcester Polytechnic Institute in April, 1914, proved that *84.4 per cent. of the power* developed is *delivered to the ground in driving force.*

The Franklin Direct-Air-Cooled Engine delivers the highest economy in gasoline.

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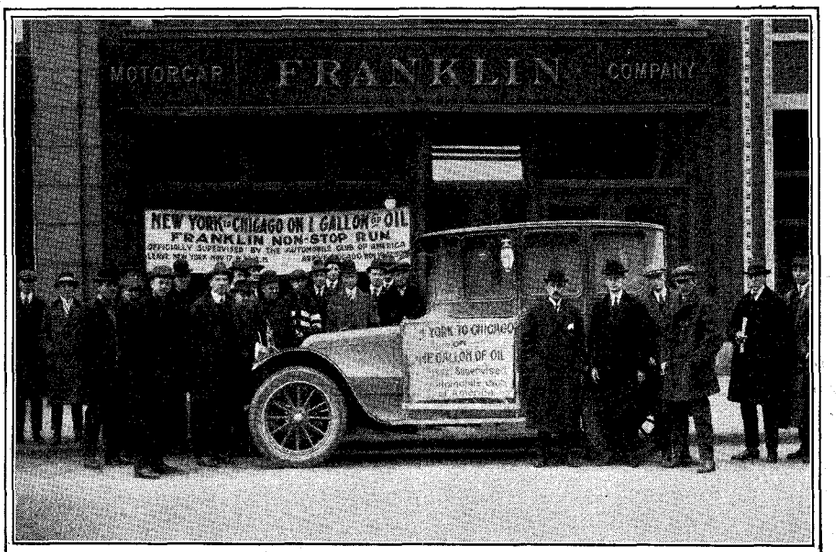
The records of Franklin owners in every part of the United States, of *9630 miles to the set of tires*, proves that the saving of weight due to the Franklin System of Direct-Air-Cooling and flexible construction practically *doubles the life of tires.*



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That the Franklin Direct-Air-Cooled Car is the one type that meets the rapidly growing demand of thoughtful motorists for comfort, economy and reliability, is proved by the fact that Franklin dealers throughout the country have had more orders than they could fill; that we have just closed the biggest year in our history, and that we are compelled to double our facilities for building the Franklin Direct-Air-Cooled Engines.

However much a man may know about motoring and motor cars in general, he never knows what the Franklin Direct-Air-Cooling System adds to the comfort, the pleasure and the safety of motoring *until he drives the Franklin Car himself.*

For the man who is looking for the car that will do the most for him, and wants to be shown—there are just two classes of men to talk to about the Franklin Car: Franklin owners and Franklin dealers.

They know the Franklin. Often they have owned and driven other cars as well. They can give you the facts about the Franklin Direct-Air-Cooled Car in comparison with other cars—a comparison that is growing more and more important to the motorists of this country every day.

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age tons per train carried on these thirty-five roads was 504, compared with 482 in 1914. This is an increase of twenty-two tons for each train. The most remarkable feature of this showing was that the increase per train was accomplished in a year when most roads had decreases in freight-traffic, and when, consequently, the difficulty of increasing train-loads was especially great. The good results attained meant that a greater tonnage was handled without a proportionate increase in the number of trains. That was the acme of success for the railroad efficiency engineer.

"In 1894 the average number of tons per freight-train was 179.8. In 1904 it was 308.8 tons. And in 1914 it was 451.8 tons, a gain in twenty years of 152 per cent. Judging by the records of the thirty-five railroads in 1915, the increase to date has been even greater. In 1894 the railroads of the United States hauled 80,335,000,000 tons of freight one mile and in 1914 a total of 288,319,000,000 tons one mile. This is an increase of 259 per cent.; but it was handled with only 42 per cent. more train-miles. The 1914 ton-mileage also represents an increase of 65 per cent. over that of 1904, which was 174,522,000, but it required an increase of only 12.5 per cent. in train-miles. In other words, to have handled the traffic of 1914 with the average train of 1894 would have required running 1,600,000,000 train-miles instead of 638,000,000. The saving, 962,000,000 train-miles, is 150 per cent. of the train-miles actually run in 1914.

"The average cost of operation per train-mile for all trains, as shown by the Interstate Commerce Commission reports, was $1.31 in 1904 and $1.77 in 1914. The cost per train-mile in freight-service is considerably higher than the average for both freight- and passenger-service. While it is impossible to state exactly the average cost of operation for a freight-train mile, it is evident that a saving of 962,000,000 train-miles means a saving of hundreds of millions of dollars annually in operating expenses.

"When compared with this actual accomplishment, Louis D. Brandeis's 'scientific-management' schemes for saving the railroads a million dollars a day pale into insignificance. Even the average loading of 307.8 tons in 1904 would have required running 936,000,000 train-miles in 1914, instead of the 638,000,000 actually run, so that the saving as compared with ten years before was 298,000,000 train-miles. This was accomplished both by using larger cars, by loading more tons of freight into a car, and by using more cars per train. The average number of loaded cars per train was increased from 17.4 in 1904 to 21.4 in 1914, while the average number of tons per loaded car was increased from 17.7 to 21.1.

"The amount of the increase in tons per train from 1904 to 1914 alone is greater than the total average tons per train for the railways in most other countries. Outside of Canada and Mexico, Germany is the only country in the world whose railways come anywhere near ours in train-loading. The figures for some of the principal countries for 1912 are as follows: Canada, 325.3; Germany, 240.4; Mexico, 224.1; India, 184.4; Austria, 180.5; Roumania, 143.7; France, 141.7; Holland, 137.1; Switzerland, 132.8; Japan, 110.7; South Australia, 109.6."

The Surest Way.—The workman was busily employed by the roadside, and the wayfarer paused to inquire, "What are you digging for?" The workman looked up.

"Money," he replied.

"Money! And when do you expect to strike it, my good man?"

"On Saturday!" replied the other, and resumed operations.—*Christian Register.*

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Limited.—"Why did you slap your baby sister's face?"

"'Cause th' rest uv 'er was wrapt up."—*Judge.*

Dangerous.—"What makes Carol so disliked?"

"She got the most votes for being popular."—*Chicago Daily News.*

Far from It.—DARK WAYFARER—"Does I know where de fo'th Nat'nal Bank is? Why, boss, I don't even know where is de first nat'nal bank!"—*Life.*

Observant Child.—TEACHER—"What is water?"

WILLIE—"A colorless fluid that turns black when you wash your hands."—*Panther.*

Why Johnny Flunked.—"What was the result of the flood?" asked the Sunday-school teacher.

"Mud," replied the bright youngster.—*Chicago Daily News.*

Very Different.—"They say people with opposite characteristics make the happiest marriages."

"Yes; that's why I'm looking for a girl with money."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

On the Level.—"Stout people, they say, are rarely guilty of meanness or crime."

"Well, you see, it's so difficult for them to stoop to anything low."—*Stray Stories.*

An Obstacle.—Dinah Snow was a colored cook in the home of the Smiths. One morning on going to the kitchen Mrs. Smith noticed that Dinah looked as if she had been tangled up with a road-roller.

"Why, Dinah!" exclaimed she, "what in the world has happened to you?"

"Was me husban'," explained Dinah. "He done went an' beat me ag'in, an' jes' fo' nothin', too!"

"Again!" cried Mrs. Smith, with increasing wonder. "Is he in the habit of beating you? Why don't you have him arrested?"

"Been thinkin' ob it several times, missy," was the rejoinder of Dinah, "but I hain't nebah had no money to pay his fine."—*Atlanta Journal.*

The Deadlock Explained.—"Before I left the United States," said Col. George Harvey recently in London, "I agreed with a Columbia professor who said preponderant power in men and money was bound to win the war; but now I have a stronger argument—one which fell from the lips of a recruiting-sergeant in the Strand yesterday.

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"'Well, my lad,' said the sergeant, 'you know the Germans have been trying for more than a year and a half to win and have failed, don't you?.'

"'Yes,' replied the questioner.

"'Well, then, we've been trying to lose during the same period and we couldn't.'"—*New York Herald.*

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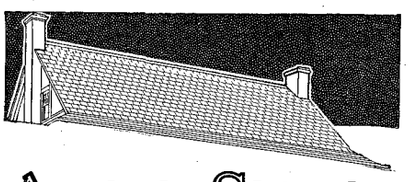

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Compensation.—A rolling stone gathers no moss, but it gets so smooth that nobody has anything on it.—*Puck.*

When Fortune Smiled.—SHE—"Do you remember that you once proposed to me and that I refused you?"

HE—"Yes, that is one of my life's most beautiful memories."—*Buffalo Courier.*

Future Theologian.—"Bobby, do you know you've deliberately broken the eighth commandment by stealing James's candy?"

"Well, I thought I might as well break the eighth commandment and have the candy as to break the tenth and only 'covet' it."—*Life.*

Should Go In When It Rains.—"Say," said the man as he entered the clothing-store. "I bought this suit here less than two weeks ago, and it is rusty-looking already."

"Well," replied the clothing-dealer, "I guaranteed it to wear like iron, didn't I?"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Want Too Much.—"Politics isn't what it used to be," remarked Senator Sorghum.

"Doesn't the crowd listen to you?"

"Yes. They used to be satisfied to shake hands and listen to a brass band. Now they pay so much attention to my remarks that I've got to be careful what I say."—*Washington Star.*

Sweet Solitude.—HOT SPRINGS, VA., DISPATCH—"A man and his wife, earnestly seeking privacy and escape from the insistent but well-wishing inquisitiveness of a democracy, arrived here to-day with an escort of nine secret-service men, five newspaper correspondents, four moving-picture camera men, two "still" photographers, special telegraphers, valet, maid, chauffeur, etc."—*Chicago Tribune.*

A Rebuke to Pride.—A young American artist who has just returned from a six-months' job of driving a British ambulance on the war-front in Belgium brings this back, straight from the trenches:

"'GOTT MIT UNS!'

"One cold morning a sign was pushed up above the German trench facing ours, only about fifty yards away, which bore in large letters the words:

"'WE GOT MITTENS, TOO!'"—*New York Evening World.*

Still Good.—Amos Whittaker, a miserly millionaire, was approached by a friend who used his most persuasive powers to have him dress more in accordance with his station in life.

"I am surprized, Amos," said the friend "that you should allow yourself to become shabby."

"But I'm not shabby," firmly interposed the millionaire miser.

"Oh, but you are," returned his old friend. "Remember your father. He was always neatly, even elaborately, drest. His clothes were always finely tailored and of the best material."

"Why," shouted the miser, triumphantly, "these clothes I've got on were father's!"—*London Sketch.*

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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

IN THE BALKANS

December 23.—The Montenegrins win a decided victory at Lepenacz, on a branch of the Lim, west of Bjelopolje, Montenegro, with known losses to the Austrians, say the victors, of over 2,000. An Athens dispatch announces the safe retreat of General Stephanovitch's Servian force into Albania, 64,000 remaining, it is estimated, out of his original strength of 80,000.

December 26.—New successes are claimed by London for the Montenegrins in the sanjak of Novibazar, including the capture of several villages and the infliction of heavy losses upon the Austrians. Austria says "no important events" have occurred since the capture of Bjelopolje.

December 27.—German forces have withdrawn from Greek territory and are busy strengthening their already excellent defensive positions along the Macedonian frontier. The Allies' defensive lines about Saloniki form an arc 50 miles long, from the Vardar River to the Gulf of Rendina.

December 28.—At Scutari in the north of Albania and at El Bassan to the south, say dispatches, 75,000 Servians are reforming and preparing to resist the Austrians. The Austrian forces strive to move from Bjelopolje upon Scutari. Tho the Austrians have driven the Montenegrins back to the line of the Tara River, west of the Lim and the midpoint of Montenegro's greatest breadth, the official Montenegrin bulletin records appreciable success, including the repulse of the Austrians in the direction of Berane. On the Dalmatian front they are bombarded on sea and shore from the direction of Traste Bay.

TURKISH CAMPAIGNS

December 23.—Constantinople reports damage done to two Allied war-vessels by Turkish guns on Gallipoli, and considerable damage to the opposing trenches at Sedd-el-Bahr.

Constantinople claims a circling movement at Kut-el-Amara that is making progress, accompanied by spirited bombardment. The British deny the sinking of any of their boats in the Tigris save two small river gunboats abandoned by them, the destruction of which they announced officially at the time.

December 25.—The British force at Kut-el-Amara is heavily shelled by the Turks, who attempt to carry a breach in the walls, but are repulsed, leaving 200 dead. Later the Turks secure a foothold in one bastion, but after stubborn fighting are ejected on Christmas morning. In the latter engagement, General Townshend's dispatch estimates, over 600 Turks are put out of action, while the British casualties are but 190.

From the Caucasus comes a Russian report of a victory over a Turko-German force, in which many positions were gained and the enemy put to flight after severe losses were sustained. Berlin's information from the same source depicts the Russian Caucasian Army as "demoralized as the result of cold, hunger, cholera, typhoid, and poor equipment."

December 27.—Constantinople announces that a supporting force of British with

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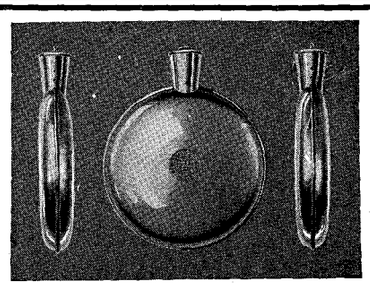

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machine guns is driven away from Kut-el-Amara in the direction of Aliguarbi.

December 28.—The Turkish War Office reports engagements at Gallipoli with the Allied war-vessels, which are damaged. The landing places of the Allies at Tekke Burnu and Sedd-el-Bahr are bombarded successfully. An Allied aeroplane is brought down.

GENERAL

December 23.—No great activity is reported along the Western line, save at Hartmannsweilerkopf, in the Vosges, where the Germans again gain ground, and both sides struggle for a permanent advantage.

Berlin reports 300,000 British troops guarding Egypt, of whom 200,000 are concentrated on the Suez Canal. Arab uprisings in the West are rumored.

December 24.—Premier Asquith announces the British losses on all fronts to December 9 to be 528,227, of which 387,988 are in France and Belgium. The total killed on all fronts is 119,923; wounded, 338,758; missing, 69,546.

The French steamer *Ville de la Ciotat* is sunk in the Mediterranean by a submarine, states the French Minister of Marine. The lives of 79 passengers, including women and children, are lost. No Americans are reported on board.

Austrian attacks on Italy, declares Rome, break down on the heights near Gorizia and are repulsed. On the Carso an advance is made on the Italian right wing, but is forced to retire in disorder.

December 25.—In Russia, patrol actions near Dvinsk, and other slight actions in the Six Rivers district near Pinsk, are reported by Berlin as slightly favorable to the invaders.

December 26.—Increased activity of artillery in France is noticed by Paris in the districts south of Bailleul and south of Arras.

Russian troops occupy the important town of Kashan and advance toward Ispahan, in Persia.

December 27.—The American Transatlantic Company's steamer *Solveig*, lately seized in a French port while flying a Norwegian flag, is condemned by the French prize-court. The American sailing-ship *Pass of Balmaha* is also condemned by a prize-court in the port of Hamburg, Germany.

Reports are published of a terrible battle, begun on the 24th, along the Dniester River in Galicia and in Bessarabia, in which the Russians are attacking with extraordinary vigor. Vienna claims severe losses for the Russians.

Italy reports sturdy attacks on Austrian positions near Cologna, and the repulse of an Austrian attack on the Carso Plateau.

Official announcement is made that the British Indian Army Corps has left France for "another field of action." Berlin declares that there are serious revolts in India. In an opening address Sir Satyendra Sinhha, President of the India National Congress, whose 10,000 delegates from all parts of the country meet at Bombay, declares that "millions in India are waiting to serve" in the Allied ranks.

December 29.—In France the struggle continues in the Vosges, notably between the Fecht and the Thur, where at Hartmannsweilerkopf the endless struggle for this vantage-point temporarily favors the French. Paris reports other gains at Rehfelzen and Hirzstein in this region. A total of 1,668 uninjured German prisoners have been taken here.

Eight Russian attacks in four days on the Bessarabian border have been repulsed without a break in the Austrian line, declares a Czernowitz correspondent. Germany reports the failure of a strong Russian advance on the Gulf of Riga, near Raggasem. Winter has set in with all severity on the Russian front, where lower temperatures are reached than are registered for the last ten years.

GENERAL FOREIGN

December 24.—Revolution hostile to the proposed monarchy breaks out in China, under the leadership of Tsai Ao, former military governor of the province of Yunnan. The rebels number 30,000.

December 26.—News is received of the fall of the Persian Cabinet, and the appointment by the Shah of Firman Firma, a former member, generally considered to be a Russophile, as Premier of the new Cabinet.

December 28.—The first trip, from Tromsö to Alexandrovsk, of the new steamship route from Norway to Russia is completed under the most favorable conditions. This route, open the entire year, alleviates the Russian transportation problem, usually hopeless during the frozen months.

DOMESTIC

December 24.—Secretary Daniels makes public the report submitted by the General Board of the Navy on July 30 last, recommending an American Navy on a par with the most powerful in the world not later than 1925, and calling for $1,500,000,000 expenditures.

The American Association of Commerce and Trade of Berlin sends entreaties to Congress and the Chambers of Commerce of the United States to resume direct cable connection with Germany "on account of vital issues involved."

December 26.—The annual report of Commissioner of Navigation Chamberlain to Secretary of Commerce Redfield shows an increase in American merchant tonnage during the first year of the war that is three times as great as the increase in registered tonnage in any previous year in American history. This increase is 460,741 tons, representing 389 vessels. Our total tonnage now equals that of any two countries of Europe combined, save England.

December 27.—Secretary Lansing greets formally the delegates from twenty-one American republics who meet in Washington in the second convention for the Pan-American Scientific Congress.

December 28.—Eight men are indicted by the Federal grand jury for conspiracy to prevent the manufacture and shipment of arms and other war-supplies to European nations.

On behalf of the American Red Cross, Secretary Lansing requests through our French and British representatives abroad permission to ship milk for German babies.

Col. Edward Mandell House sails for a two months' stay in London, Paris, and Berlin as the personal representative of President Wilson. With Colonel House on the *Rotterdam* sail Captain Boy-Ed, recalled to Germany, and Brand Whitlock, returning to his post in Belgium.

The Southern Electro-Chemical Company announces that nitric acid obtained by extracting nitrogen from air, a hitherto prohibitively expensive process, will be put upon the market January 1.

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